PREFACE

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This volume is a kind of statistical abstract on Garfield, Mesa, and Rio Blanco Counties, Colorado. It includes additional data on Grand Junction which is the County seat of Mesa County and the largest city in Western Colorado.

The volume is a preliminary draft consisting of a compilation of data already published and readily available. It is expected that additional information will be added to the final version.

The project for which this volume was compiled is supported by the Thorne Ecological Institute and is directed toward a study of the potential and probable social, economic and political impact of oil shale development in the three county area. This collection of data draws upon compilations prepared by local Chambers of Commerce for Garfield County and for Grand Junction, and the organizational structure is based on these prior efforts.

The concern for the possible impact of oil shale development is not unrelated to the activities of the Colony Development Operation which is currently experimenting with a pilot plant in Garfield County near Rifle. The following news article from the <u>Denver Post</u> of January 28, 1972 suggests some of the possibilities and problems associated with commercial development.

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He said he for he should meet with the control sion because there are "a lot of runters got y around and a lot of feeling

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He later fore reporters that a "very rough estimate" of the spoil generated by a commercial mining and retorting operation over a 25-year plant operating life would be a plie a mile square and 200 feefreen.

In the ease of commercial development at the Colony operation, he said, the spoi would be placed in the East Middle Fork Valley of Paracoute Crook.

He said he wasn't sure of the principal of the valley that would be filled, and said both one we would not flood control renserus verus be taken in connection

have been a produced and continuous and many plants and partial an

Hawing dust shouldn't contribute to an air pollution problem, he said, because the spoil "crusts over" and permanent revegetation would be part of any com-

The County Sem, composed of Affantic Richfield Oil Co., The Oil Shale Corporation (TOSCO), Solid Oil Co. and Cleveland Cliffs from Co., has been overating the pil na parat since 1669.

The states now shut down while a new air perason device—a venturi serubber—

is instance at the experimental pent.
Medicarran, in response to an expervation by Lune Kirkpatrick, the commission's technical secretary, sold natural relations technical relations of the determine the best site for a commission

"We can meet the emission standards, but the cuestion is can we meet the ambient standards," McSparran said.

"If we put a plant in that caryon (Affid die Fork of Parachute Crock) what the temperature inversion conditions there what will be the impact on Grant Vailey?" he said researchers are asking.

DENVER POST 1-28-72 Part I of this volume reproduces the "Interim Report" submitted by Professor Norman Wengert to the Thorne Ecological Institute, and is a preliminary interpretation of the possible impact of oil shale development (particularly in Carfield County) and suggests some of the relationships which need to be examined more carefully. Parts II, III, IV, and V contain information on Garfield County, on Mesa County, on Grand Junction, and on Rio Blanco County respectively. It should also be noted that a list of data and information gaps for each county have been included at the beginning of each part. It is anticipated that, to the extent possible, these gaps will be filled prior to the completion of the final version of this data book.

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MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Beatrice Willard, President

Thorne Ecological Institute 1229 University Avenue Boulder, Colorado 80302

From: Norman Wengert, Consultant

1225 Teakwood Drive Fort Collins, Colorado 80521 cc: Mr. Hubert Burke 1412 Welch Street Fort Collins. Colorado

Date: January 10, 1972

Subject: Interim Report: Political, Social, Economic Impact of Oil Shale Development in Garfield, Mesa, and Rio Blanco

Counties

As required by my agreement with Thorne Ecological Institute, I am herewith submitting an Interim or Preliminary report, covering the work done since June 1971. The correspondence with respect to this first phase of this study indicated that initial attention would be directed to collecting and compiling available date on Carfield, Mesa, and Rio Blanco counties, with emphasis on Carfield county which is likely to be the county most immédiately and directly affected by possible commercial scale developments of the Colony Operation,

Attached hereto are the results of the data collecting effort to date in the form of information notbooks (two copies of each) on Carfield County, Meas County, Grand Junction, and Rio Blanco County. The notebook on Rio Blanco County contains the least information, and should the need arise, it would be possible to duplicate the detail contained in the other notebooks. Since Grand Junction is a part of Mesa County, there is a medicum of overlap between the Mesa County and the Grand Junction notebooks.

These notebooks are compilations of data already published and available. No new data was generated at this stage. There are numerous gaps in the information presented some of which will be filled in the next months, but others of which cannot be filled without more effort than would seem to be warranted. The gaps are discussed more fully later in this report. Your comments and suggestions will be welcome.

Also attached to this memorandum is a list of the raw data sources from which the information in the notebooks was compiled. These sources contain somewhat moore information than has been extracted, and if it would seem desirable, additional data could be included in the notebooks. As indicated below, the format of these notebooks was suggested by similar notebooks prepared by local Chambers of Commerce with the assistance of the Public Service Company of Colorado. Where better

or more recent data was not available, we have simply reproduced pages from the previously prepared notebooks, and in some cases from other data sources available to us. In other cases we have updated the data in the notebooks. In the case of the Grand Junction notebook, the copies attached are those prepared by the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce. This seemed reasonable since that notebook was prepared in 1969, and represents a particularly complete complation. Thanks is expressed to Mr. Dale J. Hollingsworth, "Executive Viće President and Manager of the Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce, for providing sufficient copies of the Grand Junction notebook so that they could be included with this memorandum.

Interpretation and Analyses

In addition to simply transmitting these notebooks of raw data and information, this memorandum report also seeks to suggest some preliminary interpretations of the data, and to raise questions which decision-makers concerned with the impact of commercial cil shale processing development in the area may wish to consider. Such interpretations and analyses, in fact, represent the major part of this memorandum.

It should be stressed that interpretations and anlyses are prospective rather than retrospective, Anticipating the future is always problematic; no one's crystal ball is clear. Significant variables have to be identified and they may turn out to be the wrong ones. Assumptions have to be made as to the course of development and as to the responses of the community and of the many actors in the decision processes that will affect, if not determine, the shape of things to come. To present a reasonable picture of what may happen is the challenge we face. Hopefully, it will not be too far from what actually takes place,

Credits

Numerous persons in private organizations and in local, state, and federal government agencies have been helpful and cooperative, assisting us in many ways, providing copies of reports and studies, and suggesting relevant sources. The results of this assistance is reflected in the attached "Shelf List," which indicates documents and sources in our possession. As indicated above, two publications prepared by Chambers of Commerce and the Public Service Company of Colorado provided both the format for our notebooks and much of the data. The titles of these two reports are: GARFIELD COUNTY: OIL SHALE COUNTY (December 1966; Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce and the Public Service Company); and GRAND JUNCTION COLORADO: CITY WITH FORESIGHT (Grand Junction Area Chamber of Commerce, 1969). A complete copy of the latter is attached to this memorandum.

Special recognition must be accorded to the very significant study published in 1966 by the Denver Research Institute of the University of Denver, its full citation being

> J. J. Ryan and J. G. Welles, REGIONAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF A U. S. OIL SHALE INDUSTRY, Industrial Economics Division, Denver Research Institute, University of Denver (July 1966).

As subsequent comments will indicate, we have been substantially influenced by this study, and adopt a number of its basic concepts as well as some of its premises, assumptions and data. In addition to recognizing the value of the Ryan and Welles study, there would seem to be some utility in building on the work they have done, particularly with respect to projections into the future, so that a degree of continuity may be provided and perhaps some stability established.

The Impact of Industrial Development

In considering the impact on an area of a particular industrial development, it is useful to distinguish between that which might be designated the primary impact, and that which might be designated the secondary impact.

In the category of <u>primary</u> impact would be the land required by the development, the raw materials it would use, the transport facilities needed to bring in people and materials, water supply for the development, etc. Also in this category would be the consequences of operations: effluent production, air pollution, effect on land use and on flora and fauna. Thus the <u>primary</u> impact would be the direct result of development activity and would tend to be similar in character, if not in degree, wherever the activity might be located.

The <u>secondary</u> or indirect impact is that which is apparently induced by the development and its severity is a function of the capacity of the area to deal with and absorb this impact. With respect to the political, economic, and social dimensions, this secondary impact is associated with the effects of development on population and with the capacity of political, economic, and social institutions to undertake the necessary changes and developments required by the industrial expansion decisions.

The distinction between <u>primary</u> and <u>secondary</u> impacts can perhaps be illustrated by reference to a road or highway situation. An industrial plant requires an access highway, the width and other specifications for which are functions of the character and volume of anticipated traffic to the plant. This is a <u>primary</u> impact.

But the impact of a new industrial plant with respect to the road or highway situation in the community will also include possible traffic congestion, roads to employees homes, access to schools, churches, and other public service facilities, and so forth. These are <u>sectodary</u> impacts. And they will vary in severity depending on such variables as size of the new plant and the number of employees involved, but also on the relationship of the new plant to the size and character of the community. A new plant, employing 1000 persons located in Seattle would, given the size and current economic situation of Seattle, create a minimum of <u>secondary</u> impacts since the community would easily be able to absorb this development.

In contrast, a new plant employing 1000 persons located in an area with few people, no other industry, and only simple institutional structures and arrangements would create a host of secondary impact problems. A kind of index of these might be the problems with which the employee relations office might deal. In Seatle the management of the new plant would hardly need to concern themselves with housing, with school problems, with recreation, etc. because the capacity of the community is obviously underused at present. But in a sparsely settled area, the employee relations office would very likely be involved in these and many other problems that would result from development because community facilities would be entirely absent and thus the question of capacity to change and adjust becomes of vital importance,

Another example may help to emphasize the differences. The new plant in Seattle would need to be concerned with its possible effect on the environment in much the same way that the new plant located in the sparsely settled area would. Let's assume that a 25 acre area is needed for the plant in either location. And let's assume, to make the problem simple, that in both cases the plant site acreage cuts into an important feeding ground for deer. Overlooking the differences in humidity, carrying capacity, and alternate range areas (which of course are all important), the initial impact would be quite similar -- namely the feeding ground would be reduced by 25 acres. This is the primary impact. But consider what could be an important secondary impact, namely the introduction of x number of new hunters into the area. Again, perhaps somewhat superficially, it might be assumed that the already populous Seattle area could absorb the new hunters because they would be only a small addition to the total number of hunters from the area. But in the sparsely settled area the number of new hunters could represent a substantial percentage of all hunters, and the impact on the deer herd could be considerable. It can be assumed for purposes of illustration that the reduction in feeding area in both cases would reduce the herd by n. But it would be possible that the additional hunters in the sparsely populated area could result in an additional kill of 2n or 3n. In part this effect might simply reflect higher visability and measurability; but in part it also reflects the capacity of the area to absorb additional people and to adjust to proportionately larger changes.

The growing concern of federal and state governments with urban land use and the "insults" to the environment resulting from unplanned and illconsidered housing development would seem to support the concern that might be expressed over esthetic, pollution, and other impacts attributable to the 1000 employees and their families brought in to a sparsely settled, underdeveloped area. It does not take too much imagination to conclude that the new plant is the proximate cause of the adverse environmental effects flowing from the creation of 1000 new jobs in the area. Without the plant, the environmental degradation would probably not have occurred. Again the situation may simply reflect greater visibility, but it cannot therefore be ignored.

An important factor in some development situations and in determining the capacity of the community to absorb and deal with change is the extent to which the development is gradual or "lumpy." Gradual change (growth) will in most situations be accommodated with less environmental or social trauma than would very "lumpy" changes involving the injection of large numbers of new settlers all at once or in spurts,

From the previous paragraphs it is clear that this analysis of the political, economic, and social impact of oil shale development is largely concerned with the <u>secondary</u> or indirect consequences. Other consultants are dealing with the direct or <u>primary</u> environmental impacts.

^{*} In its current session (1972) the Colorado Legislature may enact a state Environmental Protection Act with independent requirements for impact statements, and it is possible that these requirements may also apply to private action whereas the Federal NEFA applies directly to actions of the Federal agencies and only through them to private actions.

It is quite generally recognized that the environment in Garfield county is very fragile — that man's activities, such as industrial development, could easily result in environmental deterioration. It should be stressed, however, that the social-political-governmental system in Garfield county is also highly fragile, and hence responses to proportionately massive industrial development (e.g. as in the case of oil shale development which could result in a population increase in the county of 30% over a period of two to four years).

The fragility of the social-political-governmental system is measured by its ability to adjust to change and its capacity to absorb the impact of proportionately large population increases.

The symptoms of deterioration of the social-political-governmental system are:

- Bad housing
- Poor and deteriorating education
- Social tensions between new and old residents
- Inability to deal with health problems adequately
 Inadequate social services as measured by public ex-
- pectations
- Feelings of exploitation by new residents
- Varieties of social disorgaization and alienation

In addition, if the social-political-governmental system is not able to cope effectively with the problems resulting from particular scales of development, adverse environmental impacts may also be observed, such as:

- Water pollution resulting from inadequate sewer systems
- Air pollution resulting from automobile traffic problems, poor heating system fuel combustion, im
 - provised heating for temporary school buildings, etc.
- Inadequate water supply systems
- Unplanned and inadequate controls for flash floods
- Bad land use associated with "jerry built" housing developments
- Unplanned road developments
- Inadequate recreation provision

Major Assumptions

- 1. From statements made at various times by representatives of Colony Development Operation, it may be assumed that if the decision to "go commercial" is made, a 50,000 to 100,000 barrel per day plant Mill be built, involving approximately 1000 employees.
- Production will probably begin approximately four years after the decision to "go commercial" is made.
- 3. During the four year period that the commercial plant is being constructed the employees involved will be a mix of construction workers and operating (permanent) employees.
- 4. While other companies may undertake shale oil development, there is no way to deal with this possibility at this time, AND IN ANY CASE, Colony Operation is only responsible for the impact attributable to its activity.

The Denver Research Institute study assumed an expanding development situation through four stages (with a specific time frame of eleven years for all four stages) ultimately involving eleven commercial units producing over one million barrels per day. Our analysis, however, is concerned only with one plant —— the first stage of the DRI study. And we draw on the DRI study only to the extent to which it may relate to the single plant situation. Thus qualified, the DRI study would seem to be generally consistent with the assumptions stated above.

Population_

The 1970 population of the three counties was 74,037. The area of the three counties is 9569 square miles -- larger than Israel (before 1967); almost the size of Belgium or Netherlands, and about 75% the size of Switzerland! Further details for each of the counties are given in the following:

Garfield County

- Total population: 14.821

Data by County Subdivisions / quoting from the Census Bureau report on these divisions: Census county divisions "... represent areas which have been defined in recent decades by the Census Bureau with the cooperation of the Covernors and State and local officials.... CCD's have relatively permanent boundaries which follow physical features or the limits of incorporated places... In establishing CCD's, consideration was given mainly to the trade or service areas of principal settlements and in some cases to major land use or physiographic differences. Each CCD has a name which is generally the name of the principal place listed within it.....

```
Grand Valley Division - 819
New Castle Division - 1,976
                                  - 3,297
        Rifle Division
Cities in Carfield County (1000 or over in population):
    Glenwood Springs - 4,106
        Households - 1,482
    Rifle
                      - 2,150
        Households
                        739
Rural Population in Carfield County - 10,715
Mesa County - Total population: 54.374
    Data by County Subdivisions
         Clifton Division
                                  - 3,554
        Glade Park-Cateway Division -
                                       817
        Grand Junction Division - 28,527
        Orchard Mesa Division
                                  - 6.890
                                  - 1,964
        Palisade Division
                                  - 4,446
         Redlands Division
         Whitewater-Kahnah Creek Div. -
    Grand Junction (city of) - 20,170
                               - 7,197
         Households
         (individuals Negro and
          other races: 219)
    Rural Population in Mesa County - 28,380
Rio Blanco County - Total population: 4,842
    Data by County Subdivisions
         Meeker Division - 2,472
Rangely Division - 2,370
    <u>Meeker (City of)</u> - 1,597

<u>Rangely (City of)</u> - 1,591
    Rural Population in Rio Blanco County - 4,842
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Glenwood Springs Division - 8,729

Employment Impact on Population

As indicated above, it is assumed that the Colony Development Operation commercial scale plant will involve 1000 employees at the end of the fourth year. This base figure provides a foundation for distinguishing between operating and construction employment and for estimating the supporting or service employment generated by shale oil development of this magnitude. It also provides the basis for estimating the total population effect. The following calculations are based on the methodology described in the DRI study.

The DRI study concludes that 1,400 construction workers will be needed in the first two years after the decision to build a commercial scale plant has been made. This figure apparently does not include the construction activity which will be generated to add to both private and public support facilities, among which housing will be one of the more important. The DRI study also points out that once the operating stage is reached, direct construction activity will probably fall to about 100. Again this figure does not take into account the construction activity in the area generally.

In assessing the impact of the construction activity involved in the shale oil facilities proper the DRI study suggests:

"The wave pattern of influx and outflux of construction employees seems more likely to occur, producing uncertainties in housing, school systems, and other facility requirements," (p. 30)

The point to emphasize is that while it seems difficult to assess the quantitative impact of construction workers, it is apparent that this impact will be quite severe -- and of a particularly "lumpy" character.

Perhaps the Colony Operation staff could give us more precise estimates of the year by year trends in employment. But in the absence of such data, it seems conservative to assume a situation in which the total number of employees directly connected with the development of the commercial scale plant would be 1000, of which perhaps initially 800 would be construction and 200 operating employees, with the proportions shifting so that by the time production begons and 900 would be operating personnel and 100 construction — all directly associated with the oil shale production facility. And in any case, the figure of 1000 (whatever the mix) would be reached in a very short time — six months perhaps.

The effect on population is twofold: first, that which results from the fact that employees have families; and, second, the so-called "multiplier effect," i.e. the jobs created by or as a result of the injection of a new industry. The latter will be found throughout the impact region (which is assumed to be primarily Carfield County).

In calculating the multiplier effect, the DRI study used the ratio of 1:0.8. Thus the 1000 oil shale employees would create 800 additional jobs. And in estimating the population effect, the DRI study uses the ratio of 1:2.71, pointing out that

"The 1960 Census for Colorado showed that for urban Colorado, on the average, there was about one employed person for every 2.71 people."

This seems a reasonable and tenable basis for calculating total population impact. Thus the 1000 oil shale employees plus the 800 additional jobs would result in a total population increase of (1800 X 2.71) 4878. For simplicity, we round this figure off to 5000.

It should be emphasized that an increase in the population of Garfield County of 5000 represents a percentage increase of just under 40%.

Several qualifications need to be noted.

- It is clear that the impact of construction workers is likely to be different from that of the more permanent operating employees.
- At the same time, for reasons that will be indicated below, there is reason to suspect that the DRI study neglected the construction needs of the impact region in terms of housing, roads and streets, schools, and other public facilities. Thus there is reason to believe that the shale oil development will stimulate a construction boom in the area in addition to that directly connected with shale oil production facilities.
- There is no way of measuring how many of the new jobs will be filled by present residents and howmany by persons coming in from other regions. The present work force (i.e. gainfully employed persons) in Garfield County is about 5000. Applying the national unemployment rate of 6% suggests that perhaps 300 persons in the county consider themselves unemployed. In addition, some new employees will probably be recruited from the agricultural sector (employing 770 in 1966); some housewifes will take jobs, and some young people will enter the labor market when the opportunity is provided. But even the most optimistic estimates suggest that the number of new employees from outside the area will have to be at least 1200 in the first several years. It should be noted, too, that some shifts in employment are likely to occur, but these will obviously not affect the totals.

There is really no way of determining where the in-migrants will live; the distances involved would seem to suggest that most will want to live close to the production site (Rifle, New Castle, Grand Valley, De Beque), but given the absence of housing (see below), a pattern of commuting, at least initially, may be expected. Thus Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, and even Aspen (in Pitkin County) could be affected. On this subject the DRI study stated:

"If it is assumed that the industry will begin along the southern edge of the Piceance Creek Basin in the Rifle-Grand Valley area, the data presented . . . do not mean that . . . / all / new workers and their families will move into the local area. Undoubtedly, extensive daily and weekly commuting will occur."

"No pattern forecast of urban development of is attempted here because of the many unpredictable factors which will enfluence the course of events: actions of large landowners; decisions of local governmental bodies, including school boards; decisions of residential and commercial developers; attitudes of real estate lending institutions; zoning or absence thereof; highway construction; availability of water; air pollution problems; . . . etc."

- Estimates of income effects are rather speculative, but several factors may be noted. Family income in Garfield County in 1969 was estimated to average \$8400, and there is reason to believe that there was considerable clustering around this average. Pay rates or income of those involved directly in the shale oil commercial development and operation are likely to be high -- probably higher than the present average by several thousand dollare. Pay rates or income of those engaged in support activities will probably be lower than those in the shale oil operation. At the same time, Carfield County will experience a boom with consequent inflation and some individuals will probably increase their incomes substantially (e.g. land speculators and developers).
- If the shale oil processing development is to employ 1000, it will represent not only the single largest employment group, but will exceed most other sectors by percentages ranging upwards from fifty percent, Mining (mostly coal) presently employa about 500; construction about 400; retail trade about 800; educational services about 250; public administration about 225; and services about 750. Thus the area will clearly be downiated by the shale oil industry,

Housing

In many respects, the most immediate, the most pressing, and the most important impact will be housing. Fortunately, the 1970 Census of Housing data are available, and in 1970, Mr. Gerald E. Brown, planning consultant based in Glenwood Springs, completed a HOUSING STUDY for Carfield County under contract with the Colorado State Flanning Office / Project No. Colo. F-84, Contract No. Colo. P-84-6(c) /. Mr. Brown's study is based on 1969 data.

In the entire county there are 5,537 dwelling units, of which only 158 were vacant (1970). Not quite 100 of this total were regarded as part-time, vacation homes or cabins. Seventy percent of the units were single-family dwellings; 30% multiple family dwellings. Just over 3200 of the units were owner-occupied; almost 1700 renter occupied. Median (1970) value was estimated at \$15,100; median contract rent at \$79 per month.

Based on the Brown study, 51.5% of the homes were 25 years old or less, with about half of these being two years old or less.

It is not clear from the data whether the above figures include mobile homes. But in any case, the Brown study reported that in 1969 there were 1300 mobile homes registered in Garfield County with 21% of the county population living in them. That study indicated that the number of mobile homes was increasing more rapidly than conventional homes, and predicted that this trend would increase. With shale oil development, it is reasonable to assume that the trend toward mobile homes will accelerate, creating a host of impact problems: school, health, water, sewer, tax revenue, etc.

The Brown study comments:

"Many mobile home dwellers live as they do in response to demands for mobility in relation to economic opportunity as the Indians did or by reason of choice based on convenience and ease of maintenance / a conclusion clearly applicable to many construction workers /. A great proportion of mobile home dwellers, however, reside in such a fashion due to the character of the local housing market. There is a lack of new single family housing for rent or sale / and there are no old houses either / and the economics of home building are placing it beyond the reach of a majority of families seeking housing. Thus . . . the choice is limited to mobile homes"

On the economics of the mobile home situation, the $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Brown}}$ study concludes:

"... in recent years, only those families with an income well above average 1969; \$2400; 1966; 75.6% below \$7000 \] have been buying of building new single-family dwellings. Many others who are in the average or below-average

income groups and are seeking new housing are electing or actually required by circumstance to live in mobile homes."

His data for the 1960 - 1968 period indicates the trend. Thus in that period 603 single family dwellings were built (39%), 96 two family and multiple family dwellings (6%), and 856 mobile homes (55%).

The Brown study also assessed the structural condition of the houses in the county and concluded that 6% were dilapidated and an additional 9% were substandard.

Clearly, then, the introduction into the county over a relatively brief period of time of 5000 additional people (perhaps 1500 families) will create very serious housing problems. Effective response to this situation will require cooperation and control of developers and subdividers, mobile home park operators, construction contractors, lending institutions, and city and county governments (planning, subdivision design and control, zoning).

Relevant to the initial impact period is the fact that the supply of hotel and motel rooms in the county is also very limited -- less than 900, and of course most of these are in the Glenwood Springs area and on the road toward Aspen.

The School Situation

We have not yet secured data on the physical condition and capacity of the Carrield County schools. But the following data is suggestive of the kinds of problems which are likely to arise. On the basis of previous population assumptions, it is reasonable to expect an increase in school age population of from 1000 to 1500, a large (though unknown) portion of which will probably be in the Rifle-Crand Valley areas, Population distribution within the county will be a major factor in planning for school expansion. It may be anticipated that a substantial number of families will locate in Glenwood Springs and perhaps even Grand Junction in order to have access to better schools (and other urban amenties). But although this situation can be recognized, it is virtually impossible to deal with it precisely at this time. The subject of geographical impact is so very speculative!

Garfield County for the 1970-71 school year had the following school situation:

Enrollment	4.589
No. of Certified teachers	258
Student/teacher	230
ratio	17.

But county totals may be misleading. There are three school districts in the county, and data for these suggest the complexities of the situation:

District REJ-001 (Glenwood Springs and Carbondale):

Grades K through 6 1290 pupils Grades 7 through 12 942 pupils Student/teacher ratio 21.6

District RE-002 (Rifle, New Castle, Silt):

Grades K through 6 833 pupils
Grades 7 through 12 653 pupils
Student/teacher ratio 18,8

Rifle offers grades k through 12; New Castle Grades K through 8; and Silt Grades K through 5.

District 016 (Grand Valley):

Grades K through 6 71 pupils Grades 7 through 12 68 pupils Student/teacher ratio 11,6

It hardly needs emphasis that provision of additional classrooms and teachers, if soundly handled with the interests of the pupils in mind, requires lead-time of several years, and there is serious question as to the fiscal capabilities of the school districts to raise the funds (issue bonds) in sufficient time to absorb anticipated growth with a minimum of disruption and difficulties. School bonds for capital facility construction are directly related to increases in property valuations, and for a variety of reasons such increases may not occur in a time frame related to development. In addition, increases in valuations directly attributable to oil shale development (e.g. production facilities and housing) may not occur in the areas where school construction will be required. Moreover there is convincing evidence that mobile homes do not provide an adequate tax base to cover school and other service requirements. The same problems apply to increasing operating funds to employ additional teachers. And in fact, the situation with respect to expanding the capacity of the school system will be duplicated with respect to most public services: water, sewer, power, health, roads, recreation, etc.

Government

Many of the impact problems will require governmental action, which in turn involves several important considerations: identification of the problems, perception of the problem, legal, administrative, and fiscal capacity to act. The structure of government the county is what one would expect in a county of 14,000 population. The capacity of that governmental structure to change, to adjust, to adapt would seem, in the first instance, to be a function of the perceptions and understandings of officials, administrators, and key persons (influentials) in the county. It is for this reason that the attitude survey planned for late Spring is so important.

Also important to the capacity of government to change, to adjust, to adapt to the impact of shale oil development is the legal structure and the institutions to facilitate adjustment and deal with the problems as they arise. Further investigation will be undertaken on this subject for the final report. At this point a brief descriptive inventory serves to suggest some of the kinds of problems that need to be examined.

The county is governed by three commissioners who in the absence of a planning commission act in this capacity. Planning advice is secured from a part-time consultant (Gerald E, Brown),

The county has a land-use plan, but no subdivision regulations and no zoning (as of early 1971). Under legislation emacted early in 1971, counties are expected to emact land-use controls, and if they do not do so, the Colorado Land-Use Commission is empowered to act for them. The Commission has proposed Model Subdivision Regulations which will probably be put into effect in one or another form by the Summer of 1972. In any case, the situation is very much in a state of flux so that about all that can be said is that efforts to tighten controls over land development will probably be successful. But how successful remains to be seen,

Both Clenwood Springs and Rifle are "home rule" cities with the City Manager form of government, The towns of Carbondale, Grand Valley, New Castle, and Silt are governed by a Mayor and Board of Trustees under Colorado General Statutes.

The notebook on Carfield County presents considerable fiscal information both on the County and on the two cities. Some of this data merits comment.

- From 1969 to 1970 valuation in the county declined over seven million dollars, mostly minimg and mineral property.
- Total tax revenue for all units of government in the county for 1970 was 3.2 million dollars, <u>down</u> almost \$87,608 from the previous year.

- School costs represent 70% of total government costs.
- The largest single sources of assessed valuation and hence revenue in the county is residential property, accounting for about 30% of the total valuation.

Some Miscellaneous Factors

Health:

70 hospital beds in the county.
114 nursing home beds in the county.
10 medical doctors in the county.
8 dentists in the county.
62 registered nurses in the county.

Utilities:

Electric service in the county is by REA Cooperatives; by municipal systems; by Public Service Company of Colorado. Capacity to expand service (and the time frame for expansion) needs to be investigated.

Gas service in the county: Public Service and Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Co. Capacity to expand (and the time frame for expansion) needs to be investigated.

The water supply situation requires further research.

Transportation

Scheduled airline service through Grand Junction and Aspen; none in Garfield County.

Several smaller airports: Glenwood Springs and Rifle.

The main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad runs through the county with Glenwood Springs being an important depot.

Federal and State Highway mileage: 155.7 miles, including Interstate 70. County mileage: 912.9 miles. City street mileage: 31 miles.

Land Ownership:

Federal - about 60%; private - about 38%; local governments - about 2%.

Mesa and Rio Blanco Counties

This preliminary analysis has concentrated on Garfield County. The problems herein identified would in all probability be more intense in Rio Blanco and somewhat less intense in Mesa — for the obvious reasons that the population base in Rio Blanco is only 4,842 while in Mesa it is 54,374. But the social-economic-political impact on both would be severe. It seems reasonable to assume that most of the new population would wish the locate in Garfield county, if this is possible. But there is really no way of estimating where location will actually occur. None of the three counties is ready, willing, or able to absorb a substantial influx without a wide ranging action program in a very short time after the decision to "go commercial" is made.

Data Gaps

Each of the notebooks includes in the front a list of additional information which we plan to secure in the next several months.

With respect to Garfield county several particular types of information would seem to be particularly desirable:

- Information on the fiscal capacity of the County, the cities, the towns, and other governmental units. Here the most acute problem arises because of the traditional reliance on property valuations both for increased tax revenues (to pay for needed adjustmentsO and for bond issue authorizations.
- The ability of the school systems to expand, both physically and fiscally.
- Status of land-use planning, development, and control in the county (including the role of the Colorado Land Use Commission).
- The capacity of the county and other governments to take the necessary steps to deal with growth in a reasonable and responsive fashion,
- Capacity of the community (government, financial instituations, land situation) to provide adequate aditional housing, particularly lower cost housing,

Some of the information needed to suggest answers to the above kinds of problems will be secured by further data accumulation. But the most significant source of information will be the attitude and perception survey of community influentials planned for late Spring. We also expect to get the views of state officials and agencies as relevant to this study, and also those of federal personnel concerned with developments in the shale oil development region. Additional inputs from local people (other than those who will have been included in the attitude and perception survey), such as those involved in the recently established Oil Shale Regional Planning Commission.

Comments Invited

This preliminary report suggests the thrust of our analysis. Since the major portion of the work remains to be done, adjustments and redirection are possible. Hence, we look forward to the frank comments and suggestions from you, Dr. Willard, from Mr. Hubert Burke, from others in the Thorne organization, and from representatives of the Colony Operation.

DATA AND INFORMATION ON GARFIELD COUNTY, COLORADO

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DATA AND INFORMATION GAPS

The following is a list of data and information gaps which have been identified in the process of compiling this preliminary data notebook on Garfield County. Possible sources of information are identified when possible.

LIVING CONDITIONS

- Climate average temperatures, precipitation; U.S. or Colorado
 Weather Bureaus
- Civic & Social Organizations updated list and membership figures
- Schools enrollment figures, 1970-71; Colorado State Department of Education
- Hotels & Motels location and number of beds; Association of Hotel & Motel Owners

RECREATION

Number, type and acreage of all facilities in Garfield County with public/private breakdowns; Colorado Division of Game, Fish & Parks

GOVERNMENT

Municipal and County payroll; number of employees and dollar amounts COMMUNICATIONS

Number of telephones in use in Garfield County; Mountain States
Telephone Company

TRANSPORTATION

Current airline schedules serving Garfield County; Aspen Airways, United Air Lines, Frontier Airlines

Trucking Companies serving Garfield County

Highways - status of any proposed highway development in Garfield County, highway use figures if available; Colorado Department of Highways

BUSINESS INDICATORS

Individual Income breakdowns for County and municipalities
BANKING

Bank deposits for 1966-1970

EMPLOYMENT

Employment by industries, 1970; unemployment numbers and rates, 1970; Colorado Department of Employment

Welfare payments - Colorado Division of Public Welfare or Garfield County Welfare Department

MANUFACTURERS

List of manufacturers in Garfield County, employment, products, and revenues for 1970; University of Colorado, Business Research Division of the School of Business

RAW MATERIALS

Value of crops, 1970; Colorado Department of Agriculture
Oil & Gas drilling summaries and production figures; Oil & Gas
Conservation Commission

Mineral deposits and production, 1970; Colorado Bureau of Mines

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

HISTORY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Garfield County stretches from the high mountains and lake covered plateaus westward along the valley of the Colorado River to the desert-like lands of the Colorado-Utah border.

This county spans over one hundred miles east to west and covers an area of nearly 3000 square miles, making Garfield one of the largest counties in Golorado. Every type of topography and climate occurring in Colorado can be found here, descending from the Alpine peaks where year round snow lies, through rich river valleys to the dry western borderland of the State.

Gold and eilver brought men over the mountains as early as 1880 and started the settlement of the eastern part of the county. Captain Isaac Cooper, an energetic promoter with an eye to the future, saw the tremendous potential of the hot springs located where the Roaring Fork joins the Colorado and eatablished what is now Glenwood Springs, the county seat.

Later, near the turn of the century, the livestock and farming industries began to grow along the Colorado River west of Glenwood Springs in the region now called Grand Valley. The soil enriched with volcanic ash proved to be highly fertile and produced high quality crops of fruit and grain.

In recent years, geologic exploration has discovered natural gas fields, as well as one of the world's largest deposits of oil shale with the potential production of a trillion barrels of petroleum.

Two national forests offer some of the best big game hunting in the State and the well-stocked lakes and stresms provide excellent fishing.

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Glenwood Springs, the county seat, is the major trade and recreation center, located at the junction of the Colorado and Roaring Fork Rivers. Its outdoor pool, filled from the natural hot springs, is one of the largest in the world. Farming and livestock are major industries as well as the summer tourist and winter sport trade.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION (Cont.)

CITIES AND COMMUNITIES (Cont.)

Rifle derived its unusual name from some forgetful trappers who left their rifles at a campaite in this vicinity. Incorporated in 1905, Rifle has had steady growth based on the surrounding agriculture, livestock and mining industries. It is located on the Colorado River, 27 miles west of Glenwood Springs and boasts the world's largest trout hatchery.

Carbondale is located in a broad mountain valley near the confluence of the Roaring Fork and Crystal Rivers. It was settled in 1881 when the Ute territory was opened. As in most mountain communities, its first settlers were miners, but as the early mining boom died, many productive ranches were developed raising potatoes, hay and grain, as well as cattle and sheep. Today, Carbondale is the site of extensive coking operations for use in the Colorado Fuel and Iron furnaces in Pueblo. Carbondale also hosts tourists and sportsmen the year round as a center for fishing, hunting and skiing.

Grand Valley was founded in 1905 on the Colorado River, 16 miles west of Rifle. Its economy is based on the farms, orchards and ranches in the surrounding community. A prototype plant for the extraction of petroleum from the oil shale formations in this region has been built 12 miles north of Grand Valley and holds the potential of future prosperity and growth for this community.

New Castle began as the site of a sawmill. An outcrop of coal led to the town being named after New Castle, England. Located between Glenwood Springs and Rifle, the economy is predominantly based on agriculture and livestock production.

Silt is another small agricultural community between Glenwood Springs and Rifle. The name was derived from the nature of the soil in this region.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

POPULATION

1900-1970

YEAR	GLENWOOD SPRINGS NUMBER % CHANGE*	RIFLE NUMBER % CHANGE		CASTLE % CHANGE*
			-	-
1900	1350	273	431	
1910	2019	698	493	
1920	2073	865	447	
1930	1825	1287	470	
1940	2253	1373	484	
1950	2412	1525	483	
1960	3637	2135	447	
1970	4106 +12.9	2150 +0.7	499	+11.6

YEAR	CARBO	ONDALE	SI	LT	GRAN	ID VALLEY
	NUMBER	% CHANGE*	NUMBER	% CHANGE*	NUMBER	% CHANGE*
1900	173					
1910	284				268	
1920	310		165		228	
1930	283		264		209	
1940	437		359		230	
1950	441		361		296	
1960	612		384		245	
1970	726	+18.6	434	+13.0	270	+10.2

UNING NUMBER	CORPORATED % CHANGE*	TOTAL GA	ARFIELD COUNTY % CHANGE*	STATE OF	COLORADO % CHANGE*
3,608		5,835		539,700	
6.382		10,144		799,024	
5,216		9,304		939,629	
5,637		9,975		1,035,791	
5,424		10,560		1,123,296	
6.110		11.625		1,325,089	
		12.017		1,753,947	
6,636	+31.4	14,821	+23.3	2,207,259	+25.8
	NUMBER 3,608 6,382 5,216 5,637 5,424 6,110 4,557	3,608 6,382 5,216 5,637 5,424 6,110 4,557	NUMBER 7 CHANGE* NUMBER 3,608 5,835 6,382 10,144 5,216 9,304 5,637 9,975 5,424 10,560 6,110 11,625 4,557 12,017	NUMBER	NUMBER

^{*} Percent change 1960 to 1970

Sources: 1) Garfield County Colorado: 0il Shale Country, Public Service Co.
2) General Population Characteristics - Colorado - 1970 Census
of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION

Population Characteristics, 1970:

Age Distribution - Total Garfield County Population

	MA	LE	FEM	ALE	TO	TAL
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
0-4	551	3.7	574	3.9	1125	7.6
5-9	697	4.7	699	4.7	1396	9.4
10-14	819	5.5	754	5.1	1573	10.6
15-19	717	4.8	727	4.9	1444	9.7
20-24	456	3.1	496	3.3	952	6.4
25-29	459	3.1	460	3.1	919	6.2
30-34	414	2.8	422	2.8	836	5.6
35-39	404	2.7	394	2.7	798	5.4
40-44	427	2.9	438	2.9	865	5.8
45-49	408	2.8	437	2.9	845	5.7
50-54	449	3.0	414	2.8	863	5.8
55-59	383	2.6	440	3.0	823	5.6
60-64	352	2.4	361	2.4	713	4.8
65-69	293	2.0	265	1.8	558	3.8
70-74	211	1.4	217	1.5	428	2.9
75&OVER	306	2.2	377	2.5	683	4.7
	7346	49.6	7475	50.4	 14821 TOTAL 30	100.0

Growth Characteristics since 1960:

Natural Increase (births - deaths)	+1,040
Net Migration	+1,764
Net migration rate	+14.7%
Total Urban Population	4,106 = 28.6%
Total Rural Population	10,715 = 72.4%
Number of Families in County	4,005
Number of Households in County	4,923
Percentage of County which is non-white	0.5%
Density, persons per square mile	4.9

Source: General Population Characteristics - Colorado - 1970 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

LIVING CONDITIONS

CLIMATE

The lower valleys in Western Colorado, protected by the surrounding mountain barriers, have a greater uniformity of weather than the eastern plains. Precipitation west of the Continental Divide is more evenly spread over the year than is the case in the eastern plains. For most areas of Western Colorado the greatest monthly amounts of precipitation occur in the winter months, with June the driest month. In contrast, June is one of the Wetter months in most of the eastern portions of the State.

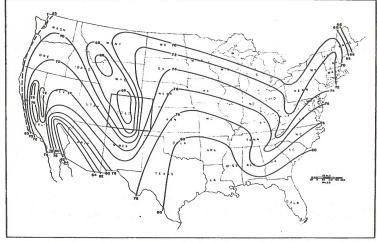
Variations in elevation and topography in Western Colorado result in large variations in climate from place to place. Few climatic generalizations can be given therefore, which will be applicable to the whole area. Some general characteristics are low relative humidity, abundant sunshine and wide daily and seasonal temperature ranges. Precipitation varies with altitude and exposure to the prevailing west winds. The highest temperatures in summer occur in the lower valleys and are comparable to those of the eastern plains. Winter temperature averages are lower at comparable elevations in the plains, largely the result of smaller day to day variation and the relative absence of chinoke effects.

According to the records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Colorado is one of only five states which has been free from destructive or near-destructive earthquakes.

Colorado lies almost wholly within the favorable "comfort index" developed by the U.S. Weather Bureau. Colorado shares with few other areas in the nation the maximum comfort available (see accompanying map).

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

AVERAGE JULY-AUGUST LOCAL NOON TEMPERATURE-HUMIDITY INDEX



When the index is 70, few people are uncomfortable. Half or more of the people will be uncomfortable by time the index reaches 75. Everyone will be looking for relief by the time the index is 79.

Source: Garfield County Colorado; "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

LIVING CONDITIONS

CLIMATE - GARFIELD COUNTY

Average Growing Season:

138 days

Annual Mean Temperature:

48.1°

Average Annual Rainfall:

18.61 inches

Average Annual Snowfall:

70.5 inches

Source: Colorado Marketing Manual, 1971

LIVING CONDITIONS (Cont.) (UPDATE)

CLIMATE (Cont.)

Normal monthly average temperatures:

	Elevation	RIFLE 5,345	GLE	NWOOD SPRINGS 5,746
JANUARY	-	25.9		24.0
FEBRUARY		30.3		29.7
MARCH		38.1		38.1
APRIL		47.1		48.1
MAY		56.5		56.6
JUNE		65.6		64.0
JULY		67.3		71.3
AUGUST		65.4		69.3
SEPTEMBER		56.0		61.8
OCTOBER		46.4		51.1
NOVEMBER		34.7		36.6
DE CEMBE R		27.9		27.5
All Time Max. Temp.		1040		1040
All Time Min. Temp.		-34°		-38°
Annual Ave. Snowfall		36.9"		73.5"
Growing Season		131 days		138 days

December, 1966

II-lo

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

LIVING CONDITIONS (Cont.) (UPDATE)

CLIMATE (Cont.)

Ave. Date May 16 May 17 Spring Frost

Ave. Date Sept. 24 Sept. 28 Fall Frost

Normal monthly and annual precipitation in inches:

	Elevation	RIFLE 5,345	GLE	NWOOD SPRIN 5,746	GS
JANUARY		.92		1.80	
FEBRUARY		.80		1.75	
MARCH		.91		1.53	
APRIL		1.01		1.90	
MAY		.79	•	1.36	
JUNE		.69		1.19	
JULY		.98		1.36	
AUGUST		1.20		1.67	
SEPTEMBER		.92		1.41	
OCTOBER		1.09		1,40	
NOVEMBER		.78		1.21	
DECEMBER		.84		1.45	
ANNUAL		10.93		18.03	

Source: Garfield County Colorado; "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

December, 1966

LIVING CONDITIONS

HOUSING; 1970

Total Population:	14,821	
Total Dwelling Units:	5,537	
Total Vacent, for sale or rent:	158	
Total Year-round dwelling units:	5,445	
Total single-family dwelling units:	3,894 = 70% of total	
Total multiple-family dwelling units:	1,643 = 30% of total	
Single person households:	844	
Owner occupied:	3,255	
median value:	\$15,100	
Renter occupied:	1,668	
median contract rent:	\$79	

Source: General Housing Characteristics - 1970 Census of Housing

Age of Housing Units; 1970

Number	Percent of Total
1,474	26.6
641	11.6
739	13.3
554	10.0
260	4.7
254	4.6
403	7.3
632	11.4
329	6.0
251	4.5
5,537	100.0
	1,474 641 739 554 260 254 403 632 329 251

Mobile Homes; 1969

In 1969 there were 1300 mobile homes registered in Garfield County, with 21% of the county population living in them, an increase of 14% over 1960,

Source: Housing Study for Garfield County

LIVING CONDITIONS

HOUSING - GLENWOOD SPRINGS

Population:	4,106
Number of Housing Units:	1,574
Population in Housing Units:	4,034
per occupied unit:	2.7
owner:	3.0
renter:	2.4
Median number in all occupied units:	2,3

Value of owner occupied units:

<u>v</u>	alde of owner occupied units:	
6	68 owner occupied units	
v	alue less than \$5,000	10
	5,000- 9,999	70
	10,000-14,999	147
	15,000-19,999	144
	20,000-24,999	135
	25,000-34,999	108
	35,000 or more	54
М	edian Value	\$18,800
С	ontract Rent Occupied	641
М	edian contract rent	\$105

Source: General Housing Charactistics - 1970 Census of Housing

LIVING CONDITIONS

HOUSING - RIFLE

Population:	2,150
Number of Housing Units:	803
Number of single person households:	151
Number of owner occupied:	503
Median number of rooms:	4.9
Median values	\$12,400
Renter occupied:	236
Median number of rooms:	3.9
Median contract rent:	\$69

Source: General Housing Charactistics - 1970 Census of Housing

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS - GARFIELD COUNTY

Carbondale

American Legion
American Legion Auxiliary
Band Mothers
Chamber of Commerce
Extension Club
Eastern Star
Garden Club
Masons
Odd Fellows
Rebecca
Study Club

Glenwood Springs

A O Chapter of P.E.O. Alpha Omicron 1235 American Legion American Legion Auxiliary Business & Professional Women BPOE Chamber of Commerce Daughters of the American Revolution Delta Gamma Eagles Eagles Auxiliary Eastern Star Epsilon Sigma Alpha F. H. A. 4-H Girls Four Mile Extension Club Garden Club Garfield County Republican Women Glenwood Art Guild Historical Society Jane Jefferson Democratic Women Junior Ghamber (Jay Cees) Jaycee-ettes Kiwanis Lions Literary Club Lookout Extension Club Nukumers Club Odd Fellows

Source: the following ten pages are from Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale County", Public Service Company

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS - GARFIELD COUNTY (Contd.)

Glenwood Springs (Cont.)

Rainbow Girls
Reading Club
Rebekahs
Rotary
Rough Riders
Toastmasters Club
V. F. W.
V. F. W. Auxiliary
Young Moderns Extension Club
Xi Beta Kappa
Xi Sigma

Grand Valley

American Legion Chamber of Commerce 4-H Club Grand Valley Park Association Rebecca Lodge Senior and Junior Rifle Clubs

New Castle

Circle (Neighbors of Woodcraft) 100F Rebeccas

Rifle

Beta Sigma Phi Chamber of Commerce DeMolay Eastern Star Elks Graham Mesa Club Hospital Auxiliary Jane Jefferson Club Legion Lions Club Loyal Arch Masons Moose Odd Fellows Parent Teachers Association Past Matrons

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS - GARFIELD COUNTY (Cont.)

Rifle (Cont.)

Past Noble Grand
Rainbow Girls
Rebecca
Republican Women's Club
Rifle Band Mothers
Rifle Creek Home Extension Club
Rifle Reading Club
Women of the Moose
World War I Vets

Silt

Ladies Auxiliary Lions Odd Fellows Rebeccas

CHURCHES:

Carbondale

Methodist-Episcopal

Pentecostal Church

Glenwood Springs

Assembly of God

Baptist (American)

Baptist (Conservative)

Catholic

Christian Science

Church of Christ

Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints

Episcopal

Jehovah's Witnesses

Lutheran

Mennonite Church

Methodist, First

Nazarene

Presbyterian, First

Seventh Day Adventist
West Glenwood Chapel

Lutheran

Grand Valley

Methodist

Christian

Catholic

December, 1966

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CHURCHES (Cont.):
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New Castle

Four Square

Episcopal

Congregational

Catholic

Baptist

Rifle

Baptist

Methodist

Lutheran

Christian

Catholic

Seventh Day Adventist

Presbyterian

Mormon

Assembly of God

Nazarene

Silt.

Catholic

Congregational

Baptist

Church sponsored activities include:

Boy Scouts Girl Scouts Campfire Girls

GARFIELD COUNTY HOTEL-MOTEL FACILITIES

NAME.	or HOTEL	10000	(OD 4 M7 OV 5	T O CA MT ON	
NAME	MOTEL	ACCOM	40DATIONS	LOCATION	
Beaver Lake Lodge	Mote1	14	Units	Carbonda	Le
BRB Resort	**			11	
Mt. Sopris Court	11			**	
Mountain Air Motel	**			***	
Parker's Motel	"			**	
Beautiful View Lodge	Mote1	10	Units	Glenwood	Spgs.
Big Horn Cabins	"			"	
Caravan Motel		19	Units	11	**
Cator's Hideout Cottage	e 8 "		Units	11	**
Cedor Lodge	11		Units	**	**
Cozy Cottage Lodge	11	17	Units	0.	11
Deerhaven Cottages				11	9.0
Delsas Riverside Cotta	ges "			H	11
El Rancho Motel	"			11	11
Frontier	***	15	Units	11	11
Glenwood Hot Springs L	odge "	100	Units	11	**
Glenwood's Village Inn	. Hotel	200	Rooms	11	11
Hideaway Motel	Mote1	8	Units	H	11
Holiday Inn Motel	11	10	Units	H	** .
Hotel Denver	Hote1	100	Rooms	**	**
Hotel Shamrock	**			11	11
Kenrose Cottage Motel	Mote1	21	Units	11	11
Knotty Pine Lodge	Ħ	2.2	Units	**	11
Macchione Cottages	11			11	11
Okanela Lodge	Guest Ranc	h		11	11
Red Mountain Motel	Motel			11	11
Red Rock Court & Apts.	Hote1			17	11
Restwell Motel	Motel				**
Rex Motel	Hote1			tt	**
Robin Hood of Glenwood Forest	Mote1			"	**
Rock-N-Pines Guest	Guest Ranc	h		u	II.
Ranch					
Rock Garden	Mote1			"	11
Sage Hen Motel	**			"	11
Silver Spruce Motor Lo				**	**
Sleepy Villa	**			**	"
Starlight Lodge	"			"	**
Terra Vista Motel	**			"	"
The Glenwood Motel	11	29	Units	"	**

LIVING CONDITIONS (Contd.) (UPDATE)

GARFIELD COUNTY HOTEL-MOTEL FACILITIES

NAME	or	HOTEL MOTEL	ACCOMMO	ODATIONS	LOCATIO	ON
Trail Motel West Glen Motel		Mote1			Glenwood	Spgs
Westerner Motel		11			11	17
Log Cabin Motel		Mote1			Grand Va	l1ey
Spruce Tree Guest Ranch	G	uest Ranch	24	guests	New Cast	Le
Book Cliff Court		Motel	13	Units	Rifle	
Coulter Lake Guest Ranch	G	uest Ranch	7	Units	**	
CV Bar Guest Ranch		44 44	16	Units	***	
Hilltop Motel		Motel	5	Units	**	
Kozy Kottage Kourt		Mote1	7	Units	***	
La Donna Motel		11	2.2	Units	**	
Midland Hotel		Hote1	27	Rooms	11	
Outwest Motel		Motel		Units	**	
Skaler Motel		11		Units	11	
Winchester Hotel		Hote1		Rooms	17	



COLORADO MOUNTAIN COLLEGE

In addition to major population centers, many remote and sparsely populated areas in the country are reacting to the need for community colleges. Such a region is the central part of Western Colorado where the communities are small, distances between them great, and the terrain magnificent but rugged.

On November 2, 1965, the taxpayers of a large five-county mountain region of Colorado created the Colorado Mountain Junior College District. The Colorado Board of Education had previously approved this junior college district for inclusion in the State system of junior colleges.

The district is approximately 175 miles long and 100 miles wide, consisting of Eagle, Garfield, Lake, Pitkin and Summit counties. The two largest communities in the district are Glenwood Springs and Leadville. They are 90 miles apart and have populations of 5,000 and 7,500 respectively. The total population of the district is some 30,000.

Two campuses are being established: The West Campus, just south of Glenwood Springs, elevation 5,700 feet; and the East Campus at Leadville, elevation 10,200 feet. Thus, one campus is just east and the other somewhat west of the Continental Divide.

Of the sixty-five mountain peaks in the United States which are over 14,000 feet above sea level, Colorado boasts fifty. The majority of these fifty, including Mt. Elbert, Colorado's highest peak, are in the College District.

In addition, this district has a wealth of resources, tapped and untapped, which may be unequaled in any other junior college district. The largest underground metal mining operation in the world is situated at Climax, twelve miles from Leadville, and is the world's major supplier of molybdenum. The district also contains mines supplying such products as iron, coal, zinc, silver and lead.

The vast oil shale regions of Western Colorado are also in this district and are the object of extensive research by the oil industry. It is estimated that there is more oil potentially available from this region than all the oil that has been produced to date in America.

December, 1966

GARFIELD COUNTY SCHOOLS

District REJ-001:

Glenwood Springs provides schooling from kindergarten through 12th grade. The high school constructed in 1954, with an addition in 1963, is accredited by the State Board of Education and the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Universities.

Carbondale also offers schooling from kindergarten through 12th grade. In addition to the public school system, Colorado Rocky Mountain School, a 4-year private coeducational preparatory school, is located here.

District Public School data:

Enrollment	K - 6	1290
Enrollment	7 - 1 2	942
	Certificated ching personnel	21.6

Source: Colorado State Department of Education

District RE-002:

Rifle offers schooling from kindergarten through 12th grade. The high school is accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Universities.

New Castle is equipped for students from kindergarten through 8th grade with the senior high pupils being bussed to Rifle.

Silt provides kindergerten through 5th grade. The junior high students, grades 6 through 8, attend school in New Castle and the high school students attend in Rifle.

GARFIELD COUNTY SCHOOLS (Cont.)

District Public School data:

Enrollment K-6

833

Enrollment 7-12

653

Pupils, per Certificated teaching personnel

18.8

Source: Colorado State Department of Education

District 016:

Grand Valley is the only town in this district and the full 12 year school program is provided.

District Public School data:

Enrollment K-6

71

Enrollment 7-12

68

Pupils, per Certificated teaching personnel

11.6

Source: Colorado State Department of Education

Student Load: School year 1970-71

Enrollment: 4,589

Number of certified

- -

teachers:

258

Ratio; students/teacher

17.7

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

RECREATION

The eastern portion of the county includes much of White River National Forest where the U. S. Forest Department maintains many well-equipped camp grounds and marked trails to scenic spots.

This area, as well as many others in the county, offer excellent big game hunting and trout fishing. The many skiing facilities in the Aspen area, although not in the county, are accessible by road only through Glenwood Springs making it a winter sport headquarters. The world famous Hot Springs Pool, world's largest outdoor hot mineral water swimming pool, offers year-round swimming at Glenwood Springs.

Glenwood Canon of the Colorado River is a spectacular sight with just enough room for Transcontinental Highway 70, the rail bed and the Colorado River between vertical walls towering 2,000 feet upward. The many colors and structures of the canon walls show millions of years of the earth's history.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

RECREATION

In 1968, tourism and recreation produced \$473 million in direct retail sales and services. Of that amount, \$319 million was due to spending by out-of-state tourists, who spent nearly \$9 each day they were in Colorado. Recreational equipment which was not purchased by Colorado residents while on pleasure trips was not included in the preceding figures and would probably place the total expenditure figure at over \$500 million for 1968.

Source: A Profile of the Tourist Market in Colorado - 1968

LAKES-

Hart Lake - 40 miles NW of Dotsero on a county road.

Rifle Gap - 10 miles east of Rifle on Hwy. 6 & 24.

Trappers Lake - native trout - 40 miles east of Meeker on Hwy. 132.

Two mile hike from the end of the road.

Sweetwater Lake - East from Glenwood Springs on U.S. 6 to Dotsere, then NW on a county road.

HUNTING-

Garfield County is well Known for its big game hunting. Check station located at Rifle.

GOLF-

Rifle Creek Golf Club - 3 miles north of Rifle off Hwy. 325. Glenwood Springs Golf Club - 1 mile west of Glenwood Springs on U.S. 6 & 24.

SKI AREAS-

Sunlight Ski Area- 10 miles SW of Glenwood Springs on Hwy. 82.

Two chair lifts and one poma lift. Capacity 2,450 skiers
per hour. 18 runs, vertical drop of 1,800 feet. Season: midNovember to mid-April.

MUSEUMS-

Glenwood Springs Frontier Historical Society.

RECREATION

SWIMMING POOLS-

Glenwood Springs Hot Springs Pool - World's largest naturally heated mineral water pool. Open 12 months.

NATIONAL FORESTS-

White River National Forest - due no th of Glenwood Springs or east on Hwy, 6 to Dotsero and then on a county road. Fishing, campgrounds and pionicking available.

STATE RECREATION AREAS-

Rifle Gap Recreation Area - 9 miles north on Hwy. 13 &325 from Rifle.

Rifle Falls Recreation Area - 14 miles north on Hwy. 13 & 325 from Rifle.

TOURS - SCENIC-

Rifle Mountain Park - near Rifle, 440 acres including Box Canyon.
Camping and picnicking available.

Vapor Cave Baths - on U.S. 6 & 24 at the entrance to Glenwood Canyon east of Glenwood Springs. Hot mineral baths.

GHOST TOWNS-

Crystal City - On Hwy. 82 from Glenwood Springs, then to Carbondale on Hwy. 133. The town has been preserved and made into a summer resort area. Also accessible by jeep road from Schofield Park and Gunnison County towns.

WILDERNESS & PRIMITIVE AREAS-

Flat top Primitive Area - 117,800 acres. Due north of Glenwood Springs in the White River National Forest via Forest Service roads approximately 30 miles.

CAMPGROUNDS-

There are 19 campgrounds, public and private, within the County with a total of 285 campsites.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES-

Garfield County Fair & Rodeo Days- held on Labor Day weekend in Rifle.

Ski Spree- Sunlight Ski Area - Glenwood Springs, early February.

Strawberry Days Festival & Roaring Fork Rodeo- mid-June in Glenwood Springs.

Fotato Day- Carbondale, 2nd week in October. Free barbecue, rodeo & dance.

Source: A Fact Book of Colorado West

Garfield County is under a County Commissioner system of government with county offices in Glenwood Springs. Three members make up the Commission and are responsible for policy and administration. The Board, in the absence of a County Planning Commission, has the authority to act in this capacity.

Glenwood Springs became a home rule city by an election on October 11, 1966. The government structure consists of a Mayor, a City Manager and a City Council.

Rifle is a home rule city with Mayor, City Council and City Manager. Construction is regulated by building permit and codes enforced by the Building Inspector.

The towns of Carbondale and Grand Valley, New Castle and Silt are governed by a Mayor and Board of Trustees, as provided under Colorado Statutes.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

COUNTY TAX VALUATION BY CLASSIFICATIONS:

	1969	1970	CHANGE
Residential	\$12,110,310	\$12,451,590	+ \$341,280
Commercial	7,791,150	7,933,880	+ 142,730
Industrial	4,233,250	3,495,090	- 838,160
Agricultural	7,615,740	8,334,990	+ 729,250
Oil or Gas	140,090	113,030	- 27,060
Mining & Mineral	8.811.105	1.369.570	-7,441,535
State Assessed	9.259.690	9,218,400	- 41,290
Assessed Total	49,961,335	42,826,580	-7,134,755

VALUATION OF ANTICIPATED TAX REVENUE FOR COUNTY, MUNICIPALITIES, SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL PURPOSES:

Total Valuation	\$49,961,335	\$42,826,580	-7,134,755
County Revenue	732,416	633,405	- 99,011
Municipal Revenue	150,102	149,857	- 245
General School Revenue	2,228,391	2,304,759	76,368
Special Improvement Dis	-		
tricts Revenue	150,624	145,904	- 4,720
Total Tax Revenue	3,321,533	3,233,925	- \$87,608

VALUATION, COUNTY MILL LEVIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY REVENUE FOR 1970:

	Mill Levy	Revenue
County General Fund	6,80	\$291,221
County Contingent Fund	1.00	42,826
Road & Bridge Fund	5.00	214,133
Public Welfare Fund	.90	38,544
Miscellaneous Funds (Library)	1.09	46,681
Total County Funds	14.79	\$633,405

VALUATION & TAXES LEVIED, INCLUDING AVERAGE MILL LEVY FOR THE COUNTY, AND TOTAL AVERAGE LEVIES FOR 1970:

Valuation	\$42,826,580
Total Revenue	\$3,233,925
County Mill Levy	14.79
Average Municipal Levy	9.28
Average School Levy	53.82
Average Special Levy	1.29
Total Average County Levy	75.51

TOOLS TURBOURNEUM AND OFFICE DIOMBIOMO. 1070.		
LOCAL IMPROVEMENT AND SERVICE DISTRICTS; 1970:	Tax Levy	Revenue
Carbondale Fire Protection District	.42	1,829
Glenwood Springs Rural Fire Protection District	2,30	7,951
Glenwood Springs Roaring Fork Addition General Improvement District	9.00	5.519
Glenwood Springs Valley View Addition General		
Improvement District	5.00	8,708
Colorado Mountain College Junior College District	3.95	157,557
Mesa Junior College Junior College District	6.60	19,396
Rifle Metropolitan Park District	2.03	6,661
Carbondale Sanitation District	2.30	2,346
Glenwood Springs-Roaring Fork Sanitation District	UN	KNOWN
Glenwood Springs-Valley View Sanitation District	UN	KNOWN
Grand Valley Sanitation District	24.53	7,969
Silt Sanitation District	14.02	5,119
West Glenwood Springs Sanitation District	3.00	4,092
Basalt Water Conservancy District	1.33	5,579
Bluestone Water Conservancy District	.40	1,695
Silt Water Conservancy District	1.50	9,587
West Devide Water Conservancy District	_o 50	8,214
Yellow Jacket Water Conservancy District	1.50	69
Colorado River Water Conservation District	.40	17,131
West Glenwood Springs Water District	4.71	5,569
Grand Valley Water and Sanitation District	UNK	NOWN
Garfield County Preditory Animal Control District	4¢/head	1,165
Grand River Hospital District	2.00	37,080

ASSESSMENT OF REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR THE YEARS 1969 & 1970

	Number 1969	of Parcels 1970	<u>Value</u> 1969	of Land 1970	Value o	f Improvement	1969	Total 1970
RESIDENTIAL, UNIMPROVED:	1,129	1,262	\$708,080	\$733,270			\$708,080	\$733,270
RESIDENTIAL, IMPROVED:	2,786	2,822	1,834,200	1,853,490	\$9,554,050	\$9,850,440	11,338,250	11,703,930
COMMERCIAL, UNIMPROVED:	89	90	332,230	345,270			332,230	345,270
COMMERCIAL, IMPROVED:	471	465	1,499,900	1,526,180	3,816,950	3,893,870	5,316,850	5,510,050
INDUSTRIAL, UNIMPROVED:	7	8	4,340	6,840			4,340	6,840
INDUSTRIAL, IMPROVED:	10	6	9,540	9,540	1,188,750	985,500	1,198,290	995,040

H	Number	of Acres	Average	per Acre	Va	lue
<u>.</u>	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
IRRIGATED FARM LAND:	45,056	44,919	\$53.71	\$48.53	\$2,170,840	\$2,179,750
DRY FARM LAND:	16,892	16,044	13.19	9.96	166,860	159,860
MEADOW & IRRIGATED PASTURE:	13,306	13,498	27.57	23.91	324,560	322,720
GRAZING LAND:	407,477	575,659	2.46	2.58	911,150	1,486,630
OTHER (timber, waste, etc.)	2,350	2,583	18.43	34.02	43,310	87,880

GOVERNMENT

TAX VALUATION, LEVY AND REVENUE FOR GARFIELD COUNTY TOWNS; 1970

	Valuation	Levy	Revenue
CARBONDALE:	\$ 935,830	12.26	\$11,473
GLENWOOD SPRINGS:	10,709,260	6.46	69,182
GRAND VALLEY:	324,890	14.18	4,607
NEW CASTLE:	389,640	8.50	3,312
RIFLE	3,432,160	15.49	53,173
SILT	365,160	22.21	8.110

TAX VALUATION, LEVY AND REVENUES FOR SCHOOLS; 1970

	Valuation	Levy	Revenue
Re-1*	\$22,721,310	38.69	\$879,087
Re-2	13,876,970	63,49	881,049
Re-2C	8,346,970	5,15	42,987
16	2,968,060	65,28	193,755
49*	2,938,750	39,11	114,934
Re-50*	321,490	49.75	15,994

^{*} Joint district with another county

GARFIELD COUNTY

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$	697,400 628,900 68,500
Sales Taxes	\$	0
Licenses and Permits	\$	1,000
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$	31,400
Revenue from Other Governments Federal State Highway Users' Welfare Other State All Other NEC	\$	651,000 64,600 548,300 365,800 150,400 32,100 38,100
Charges for Current Services	\$	67,500
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$	20,700
Miscellaneous and All Other	\$	4,500
TOTAL REVENUES	\$	1,473,500

15,320 4,776 Population Motor Vehicle Rural Registration Total Assessed Valuation \$ 37,914,200 37,189,006 Adjusted Gross Personal Income 50,021,081 Retail Sales 626,343 1,893,937 County Property Taxes School 142,780 Municipal Special Taxes 136,271 2,799,330 Total Property Taxes 688,284 Colorado Income Taxes Paid 986,025 State Sales Taxes Paid 1,025,810 State Aid to Schools 16.52 Mills Total Levy County Funds County Roads 911 Miles

GARFIELD COUNTY

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Commissioners Clerk Treasurer Assessor All Other NEC	\$ 187,000 14,800 32,500 21,900 41,400 76,400
Highways	\$ 607,300
Public Safety Sheriff All Other NEC	\$ 59,000 36,600 22,400
Justice District Court County Court District Attorney All Other NEC	\$ 77,900 32,800 26,800 13,900 4,400
Planning and Zoning	\$ 0
Health and Hospitals	\$ 33,700
Airport	\$ 7,100
Public Welfare	\$ 188,800
Parks and Recreation	\$ 90,200
Public Buildings	\$ 26,300
Employees Retirement	\$ 35,400
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 17,400
Capital Outlay	\$ 95,300
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,425,400
Outstanding General Debt Debt Service	\$ 0

CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 71,860 64,500 7,360
Excise and Franchise Taxes Cigarette Tax Municipal Sales Tax Public Utilities Franchise All Other NEC	\$ 185,640 11,170 174,470 0
Licenses and Permits	\$ 21,690
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 16,950
Revenue from Other Governments Federal	\$ 27,910
State Highway Users' Other State All Other NEC	27,910 24,530 3,380 0
Charges for Current Services Sanitation and Sewage All Other NEC	\$ 62,440 41,860 20,580
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 5,500
Miscellaneous Receipts Transfer from Utilities All Other NEC	\$ 168,200 158,610 9,590
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 560,190
Utility Revenues Water Electric All Other NEC	\$ 714,790 91,730 623,060 0

Population Motor Vehicle Registration Assessed Valuation Retail Sales	\$ 5,150 3,098 8,213,910 32,436,343
Municipal Property Taxes State Seles Taxes Paid Municipal Levy Streets	\$ 65,711 720,607 8.00 Mills 18 Miles

1969 Local Government Financial Compendium

CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Mayor and Council Clerk	\$ 37,890 7,550 0
Treasurer, Finance Officer All Other NEC	6,500 23,840
Streets and Highways	\$ 113,720
Public Safety Fire Police Building Inspection All Other NEC	\$ 91,040 3,800 72,220 3,100 11,920
Justice	\$ 3,520
Planning and Zoning	\$ 3,950
Health and Hospitals Sewage Disposal Sanitary Services All Other NEC	\$ 88,570 19,010 57,100 12,460
Airport	\$ 9,180
Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Libraries All Other NEC	\$ 24,710 21,300 2,460 950
Public Buildings	\$ 11,150
Employees Retirement	\$ 17,970
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 6,520
Capital Outlay	\$ 26,740
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 434,960
Utility Expenditures	\$ 603,180
Outstanding Utility Debt Outstanding Revenue Debt	\$ 289,000
Outstanding General Debt Debt Service (G.O. Bonds)	120,000 14,530

CITY OF RIFLE

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 55,920 51,030 4,890
Excise and Franchise Taxes Cigarette Tax Municipal Sales Tax Public Utilities Franchise All Other NEC	\$ 58,640 7,490 43,260 0 7,890
Licenses and Permits	\$ 5,050
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 11,250
Revenue from Other Governments Federal State Highway Users' Other State All Other NEC	\$ 15,900 0 15,900 11,000 4,900
Charges for Current Services Sanitation and Sewage All Other NEC	\$ 51,560 41,100 10,460
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 1,620
Miscellaneous Receipts Transfer from Utilities All Other NEC	\$ 17,270 14,910 2,360
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 217,210
Utility Revenues Water Electric All Other NEC	\$ 88,470 88,470 0 0

Population Motor Vehicle Registration Assessed Value Retail Sales		2,400 1,656 3,001,480 3,370,160
Municipal Property Taxes State Sales Taxes Paid Municipal Levy Streets	\$ 17	51,025 186,356 '.00 Mills 13 Miles

CITY OF RIFLE

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Mayor and Council Clerk Treasurer, Finance Officer All Other NEC	\$ 35,500 6,820 23,520 0 5,160
Streets and Highways	\$ 36,670
Public Safety Fire Police Building Inspection All Other NEC	\$ 37,640 3,470 33,350 690 130
Justice	\$ 3,170
Planning and Zoning	\$ 2,180
Health and Hospitals Sewage Disposal Sanitary Services All Other NEC	\$ 38,160 14,860 12,840 10,460
Airport	\$ 0
Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Libraries All Other NEC	\$ 6,740 5,520 1,220
Public Buildings	\$ 8,800
Employees Retirement	\$ 20,000
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 15,920
Capital Outlay	\$ 670
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 205,450
Utility Expenditures	\$ 87,750
Outstanding Utility Debt Outstanding Revenue Debt Outstanding General Debt Debt Service (G.O. Bonds)	\$ 230,000 230,000 70,000 5,820

GLOSSARY OF ACCOUNTS

Revenues

<u>Property Taxes</u> include all property taxes levied for the unit of government including general obligation bond levies, except when levied for utility debt service.

<u>Specific Ownership</u> tax on vehicles is also included since the tax is essentially a personal property tax (except those amounts apportioned to utility departments).

Excise and Franchise taxes include retail sales taxes, cigarette taxes, and franchise taxes upon privately owned public utilities. In some cities municipally owned utilities make payments in lieu of taxes to the city's general fund. In applicable instances, these are also included in this category. (See also utility transfers.)

<u>Licenses and Permits</u> include business and non business licenses, occupation taxes, building permits, curb-cut permits and similar revenues. County licenses and permits also include such items as marriage licenses and chauffers and operators licenses.

Fees, Fines and Forfeits are revenues derived from the operation of the courts and the administration of justice.

Revenues from Other Governments include the obvious revenues such as the governmental unit's share of highway users' fund, special motor vehicle registration fees (\$1.50), and firemen and police pension assistance from the state as well as welfare grants. Federal revenues include such receipts as the unit's share of the Taylor Grazing Act, mineral leasing act, and similar federal programs including assistance for special functions, e.g., flood damage, hospitals, airports, etc. Special attention in many counties should be given to the inclusion of federal funds for implementing the Economic Opportunities Act. It should be noted that all counties do not have this program.

All Other NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) includes receipts from governments other than state or federal. However, when federal or state assistance was not clearly set forth in the audit, this category may also include one or both of them.

Revenues (cont'd.)

<u>Charges for Current Services</u> at the county level include those fees and charges made by the county officers in the performance of their duties or for services performed for others. At the municipal level, this category includes similar charges for services rendered, but emphasis has been placed on sanitation and sewerage charges when audit reports permitted. Otherwise, all charges are placed in the sub-category NEC.

Interest, Rentals and Sales includes revenues from the investment of idle funds, public land or building rentals, and sales of assets including real and personal property owned by the governmental entity.

Miscellaneous and All Other Receipts is the residual category in which all unidentified revenues were placed along with those revenues not included in any of the major categories above. Special emphasis in this category for municipal governments has been placed on utility receipts transferred from surplus or net revenues to the general fund or other operational funds when applicable. A distinction is made in the compendium between transfers and payments from municipally owned utilities in lieu of taxes (See Franchise Taxes).

<u>Utility Revenues</u> include all receipts from all sources in support of municipally owned utilities. (See Property Taxes.)

Expenditures

General Administration includes expenditures for the specific offices listed and expenditures for general categories such as public works administration, personnel administration, purchasing, data processing, etc. These latter functions are placed in the All Other NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) sub-category.

Streets and Highways include all expenditures for road and street maintenance. Most units of government also include street lighting. Where possible, street sweeping and snow removal have not been included but have been placed in sanitary services. Since no general definition of capital outlay has been universally adopted, streets and highways may or may not include capital construction. Where an expenditure is designated as capital outlay it has been placed in that category.

<u>Public Safety</u> attempts to classify expenditures for fire, police, building inspection, sheriff and other functions designed to promote public safety; but these should be distinguished from those "safety functions" devoted to public health. These expenditures are included, when possible, in Health and Hospitals.

Justice Expenditures include all court costs, district attorney's, and Public Defender's expenditures when applicable.

<u>Planning and Zoning</u> includes expenditures for planning, zoning, administration, and boards of adjustments. In those units where building inspection is a part of zoning control, such expenditures are included. Where possible, however, building inspection costs are separated and listed under public safety.

Health and Hospitals for county governments include expenditures for health services and inspections in addition to hospital expenditures when operated by the county or funded by a county-wide mill levy. Expenditures in this category for municipalities include sewage disposal services, sanitation services as well as health and hospital outlays.

Airport includes all outlays for air service and connected functions when the audits clearly indicate them as such.

<u>Public Welfare</u> excludes old age pension payments, but includes all other welfare expenditures.

Parks and Recreation includes libraries as well as other community facilities such as a museum.

Expenditures (Cont'd.)

<u>Public Buildings</u> expenditures are essentially those necessary for the upkeep and maintenance of governmental structures, and associated grounds. All units, however, do not itemize such costs in their audit report.

Employees' Retirement includes social security and retirement benefits paid by the unit of government.

<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified Expenditures</u> include all outlays for which no other category is applicable or those which remain unidentified in the annual report.

<u>Capital Outlay</u> includes all identifiable expenditures for capital <u>Improvements</u> and capital equipment whether from current funds or bond funds.

<u>Utility Expenditures</u> include all outlays for the operations of municipally owned utilities, debt service, and transfers to other funds.

<u>Outstanding Debt</u> is listed as it appears in the audit report. Where no debt is listed, either no debt exists or the audit failed to report it.

Total Federal, State and County Funds Expended for Welfare Purposes by Program - 1962:

Old Age Pension	
Assistance	575,529.50
Medical Care	119,826.24
Aid to the Blind	2,851.10
Aid to Dependent Children	49,874.35
Aid to the Needy Disabled	28,591.02
Child Welfare Services	7,880.27
Tuberculosis Hospitalization	25.70
General Assistance	17,984.00
Misc. Assistance Programs	.00
Administration	37,117.35
TOTAL	839,679.54

Source: Colorado Yearbook, 1962-1964.

Sales Tax: Retail Trade by Business Class - Fiscal 1970:

Apparel	\$ 1,583,000
Automotive	14,110,000
Food	10,972,000
Furniture	1,362,000
General Merchandise	5,038,000
Lodging	2,165,000
Lumber & Building	3,781,000
Professional & Personal Service	4,595,000
Public Utility	3,914,000
Unclassified Retail	3,041,000
Farm & Garden Produce	35,000
Mfg., Trading, Jobbing	3,453,000
Miscellaneous	536,000
TOTAL	\$ 54,584,000

Sales Tax: Sales by Type of Sale, Sales Tax for Fiscal 1970:

	Amount	Per Cent of State Total
Gross Sales	\$57,775,000	• 57
Wholesale Sales	3,190,000	.13
Retail Sales	54,584,479	.70
Total Deductions	20,638,000	•39
Net Taxable Sales	37,137,000	.78
Net Sales Tax	1.077.026	

Sales Tax: Number of Returns, Retail Sales and Net Tax Collected in Garfield County Cities in Fiscal 1970.

	Monthly		Percentage	
	Ave. # of	Retail	of County	Net Tax
	Returns	Sales	Retail Sales	Collections
County	382	\$54,584,479	100.00	\$1,077,026
Glenwood Springs	206	35,918,175	65.80	805,338
New Castle	14	332,074	.61	6,899
Rifle	82	13,959,279	25.57	183,006
Carbondale	40	2,453,580	4.50	45,442
Remainder of County	40	1,921,371	3.52	36,361

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

CITY SERVICES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Headquarters of the County Sheriff is in the Glenwood Springs. Law enforcement outside corporate limits is the responsibility of this office. The Colorado State Patrol also operates seven units out of Glenwood Springs and compliments the Sheriff in general law enforcement.

Glenwood Springs employs seven full time police officers and operates one patrol car equipped with radio and radar.

Rifle also maintains a full time force consisting of Chief of Police, two assistants and a radio equipped patrol car.

Carbondale, Grand Valley, New Castle and Silt have town Marshals.

FIRE PROTECTION

All of the major communities are served by volunteer fire departments whose members are well trained and supplied with modern fire-fighting equipment.

WATER

Mountain springs and streams are an adequate source of water for the communities of Garfield County. The larger cities also have water treatment facilities to insure the quality of their water supply. In all cases the sanitary quality of public water supplies is insured through regulation by the Colorado State Department of Health

SEWER AND WASTE DISPOSAL

Glenwood Springs, Rifle, Silt, New Castle and Carbondele have municipal sewer systems. Grand Valley is now constructing a municipal system. Municipal trash collection is offered in Glenwood Springs and Rifle.

LIBRARIES

The Garfield County Library is located at New Castle, and contains a great amount of material on this area. Municipal libraries are maintained in Glenwood Springs, Carbondale and Rifle.

II-45

December, 1966

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "@il Shale Country", Public Service Company



CITY SERVICES (Cont.)

WELFARE

The Public Welfare Department of Garfield County provides the following services:

Old Age Assistance
Aid to the Blind
Aid to the Needy Disabled
Aid to Dependent Children

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

Valley View Rospital located in Glenwood Springs, was built in 1955 and provides 38 bed capacity. There are two nursing homes in Glenwood Springs. The Mountain View Nursing Home, supported by Garfield County and Glen Valley Nursing Home, a private facility with 40 bed capacity. Glenwood Medical Center, built by several local doctors, provides a clinic service. Rifle recently completed a new Community Hospital with capacity of 32 beds, replacing the old hospital facility.

Source: Garfield County Colorado, "Oil Shale Country"

CITY SERVICES

HOSPITALS:

LOCATION	NUMBER OF FACILITIES	NUMBER OF BEDS	PATIENT DAYS
Glenwood Springs	1	38	7,817
Rifle	1	_32_	5,628
Total, Hospitals	2	70	13,435
NURSING HOMES			
Glenwood Springs	2	64	24,910
Rifle	1	50	17,826
Total, Nursing Homes	3	114	42,736
Total, all medical facilit	ies 5	184	56,171

Source: Colorado State Plan for Construction Of Hospitals & Health Facilities

HEALTH SERVICES AVAILABLE IN 1970:

County Population	14,821
Dental	
number of dentists	8
persons/dentist	1,951
Medical	
number of doctors	10
persons/doctor	1,482
Active Registered Nurses	62

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

UTILITIES

Electric service for the communities of Rifle, Carbondale, New Castle, Silt and Grand Valley is provided by the Public Service Company of Colorado. This investor-owned utility supplies nearly 70% of the electricity in the State of Colorado.

These communities and the area surrounding them is presently served by 69 KV line, which is interconnected with the rest of the extensive Fublic Service Company system.

The Public Service Company's total generating capability presently exceeds 1,000,000 KW. Continuous facility planning assures an adequate and unrestricted power supply.

For information on rates on services in regard to specific loads or location in the Garfield County area, contact:

Public Service Company of Colorado Rifle, Colorado 81650

Electric service in the City of Glenwood Springs and its immediate environs is provided by the municipality. For information on rates or services, contact the

City of Glenwood Springs Electrical System Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Electric power service in much of the rural section of Garfield County is provided by the

Holy Cross Electric Association 914 Grand Avenue Glenwood Springs, Colorado 81601

Natural Gas Service is provided in the communities of Grand Valley, Rifle, New Castle and Silt by The Public Service Company of Colorado. The Supply of gas is ample to supply new communities or industries. Information regarding rates and services can be obtained from Public Service Company office in Rifle.

The city of Glenwood Springs and the town of Carbondale are supplied gas by Rocky Mountain Natural Gas Company headquartered in Glenwood Springs.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Dil Shale Country"

December, 1966

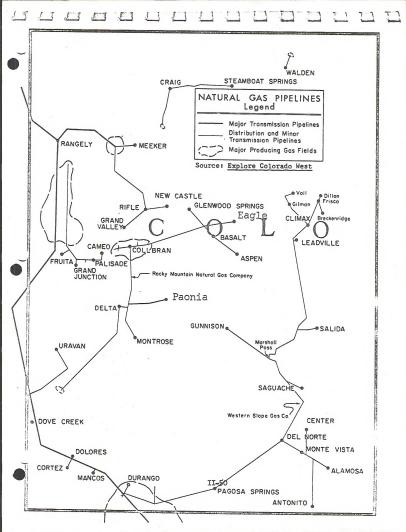
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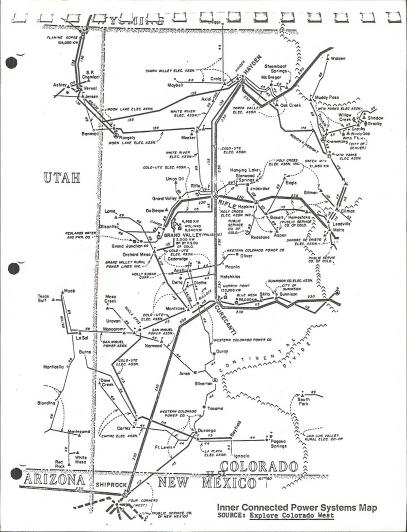
UTILITIES

ASSESSMENT OF ALL UTILITY COMPANIES SERVING GARFIELD COUNTY IN 1970:

Type of Service	Number of Companies	Valuation
Railroad Companies	1	\$2,160,480
Private Car Line Companies	1	48,280
Railway Express Agency	1	460
Air Line Companies	1	250
Electric Companies	1	3,541,180
Rural Electric Companies	6	463,100
Telephone Companies	1	1,340,350
Telegraph Companies	1	350
Gas Companies	1	266,160
Gas Pipeline Carrier Companies	_3_	1,397,790
TOTAL, ALL UTILITIES	17	\$9,218,400

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission





TELEPHONE

Mountain States Telephone Company serves all six of the Garfield communities with dial service.

	Number of phones 1-1-66	Incresse over 1-1-61
Glenwood Springs	3360	695
Carbondale	850	291
New Castle	269	.10
Rifle	1900	576
Silt	360	50
Grand Valley	247	57

POSTAL SERVICE

All of the communities of Garfield County, with the exception of Carbondale, lie on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. Daily trains both East and West provide good mail service. In addition, air mail is dispatched from Grand Junction many times daily via Frontier and United Air Lines to all points.

NEWS MEDIA

Newspapers:

Name of Publication	Publication Frequency	Average Circulation
Glenwood Post	Weekly	1860
Glenwood Springs Sage	Weekly	895
Grand Valley News	Weekly	250
Rifle Telegram	Weekly	1865

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

December, 1966

COMMUNICATIONS (Cont.)

NEWS MEDIA (Cont.)

Princips out-of-town newspapers subscribed to by Garfield County residents are The Denver Post, Denver; The Rocky Mountain News, Denver; Daily Sentinel, Grand Junction; Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake

Radio Stations:

Call Letters	Location	Wattage	Frequency	Hours of Broadcast	Affil- iation
KGLN	Glenwood Springs	1000	980	Daytime	
KREX	Grand Junction	5000	920	18	CBS
KEXO	Grand Junction	1000	1230	18	ABC IMN
KSNO	Aspen	5000	1260	Daytime	

Television:

Glenwood Springs, through voluntary community support, provides three channel reception by booster stations. The three channels originate in Denver, Grand Junction and Cheyenne, Wyoming. Other communities in Garfield County are served by KREX-TV in Grand Junction through 46 licensed booster stations throughout the Western Slope Region.

In addition, a television cable system has been installed in Glenwood Springs, Aspen and Rifle and now awaits only the signal which will be furnished by the Mountain Micro-Wave Company.

Rifle and Aspen will be served by the Canyon Cable T.V. Corporation and Glenwood Springs by Western Colorado Television Company.

Source: MXXXXXX Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

TRANSPORTATION

HIGHWAY

Interstate 70, one of the major East-West transcontinental routes, spans approximately 60 miles through the center of Garfield County. Five of the six major communities of the County lie on this major highway. In addition, the County contains approximately 70 miles of major state highways. STATE & FEDERAL COUNTY

155.7 miles

912.9 miles

1.068 miles

RAIL

The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad mainline parallels Interstate Highway 70 and provides passenger and freight service. At Glenwood Springs, passenger and freight depots offer full services with docks. ramps, and a switch yard. Rifle has limited passenger and dock services together with stockyards. Grand Valley has a siding only.

AIR

Although there are no scheduled sirline connections in Garfield County, both Frontier and United Air Lines serve Grand Junction with several flights daily. Aspen Airways also provides scheduled flights daily between Aspen and Denver (see achedule next page).

Garfield County Airport at Rifle offers a 5100' blacktop runway. 50' wide, with blacktop tiedown area, available hangar space, fuel and mechanical services, and charter service. This facility is County financed and is P.U.C. approved.

Glenwood Springs Municipal Airport located 3 miles south of the city is equipped with an asphalt runway 3300' long and 50' wide. Glenwood also provides a 60' x 75' heliport within the city limits.

Aspen Airways Flight Schedules:

Flight No.	Leave Denver	Arrive Aspen
109	7:30 a.m.	8:15 a.m.
101	3:45 p.m.	4:30 p.m.
Flight No.	Leave Aspen	Arrive Denver
200	8:45 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
206	5:00 p.m.	5:45 p.m.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country" December, 1966 TI-54

TRANSPORTATION (Cont.)

(UPDATE)

Arr, Grand Junction

United Air Lines Flight Schedules:

Flight Number	Leave Denver	Arr. Grand Junctio
857	10:50 A.M.	12:00 Noon
Flight Number	Lv. Grand Junction	Arrive Denver
872	12.50 P.M.	1:53 P.M.

Leave Denver

Frontier Airlines Flight Schedules:

571	9:15 A.M.	10:05 A.M.
573	12:50 P.M.	2:19 P.M.
575	7:25 P.M.	8:15 P.M.
577	10:10 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Flight Number	Lv. Grand Junction	Arrive Denve
570	8:10 A.M.	8:55 A.M.
	10:35 A.M.	11:58 A.M.
	6;25 P.M.	7:32 P.M.
576	8:40 P.M.	9:48 P.M.
	573 575 577 Flight Number 570 572 574	12:50 P.M. 575 7:25 P.M. 577 10:10 P.M. Flight Number Lv. Grand Junction 570 8:10 A.M. 572 10:35 A.M. 574 6:25 P.M.

BUS LINES

Flight Number

Continental Trailways - serves Glenwood Springs, New Castle, Silt, Rifle and Grand Valley

Glenwood-Aspen Stage - serves Glenwood Springs, Carbondale and Aspen

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"



TRANSPORTATION

EXISTING AIRPORT FACILITIES SERVING GARFIELD COUNTY:

Walker Field - Grand Junction

Two runways. Airport services include sales, ambulance service, aerial photography, air charter and scheduled airline service.

Frontier Airlines provides service to Denver, Salt Lake City,

Prontier Airlines provides service to Denver, Salt Lake City, Albuquerque and El Paso. United Airlines provides service to Denver, Las Vegas and Los Angles.

- Garfield County Airport Rifle
 One runway. Mile-Hi Aviation is the base operator providing aircraft and helicopter charter and rental service.
- Glenwood Springs Municipal Airport Glenwood Springs One runway. Chatfield Flying Service provides air taxi service principally between Glenwood Springs and Denver.
- Sardy Field Aspen
 One runway. Scheduled airline service provided by Aspen Airways
 between Aspen and Denver. Charter service is also available.
- Eagle County Airport Gypsum

 One runway, Bail Airways provides scheduled service between
 Gypsum and Denver.

Source: Garfield County Air Transportation

TRANSPORTATION (Contd.)

TRUCKING

Estes Trucking Company - Rifle
Frontier Truck Lines - Glenwood Springs
Fulbright Fuel Company - " "
Rio Grande Motor Way - " "
A. J. Stampfel Trucking Co. - Rifle
Ephriam Freightways, Inc. - Glenwood Springs
Ringsby System - Rifle

MOVING & STORAGE

North American Van Lines - Glenwood Springs

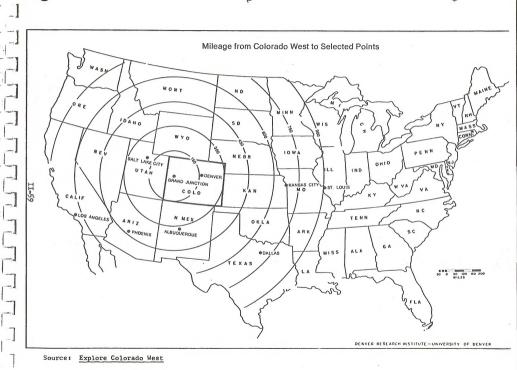
Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

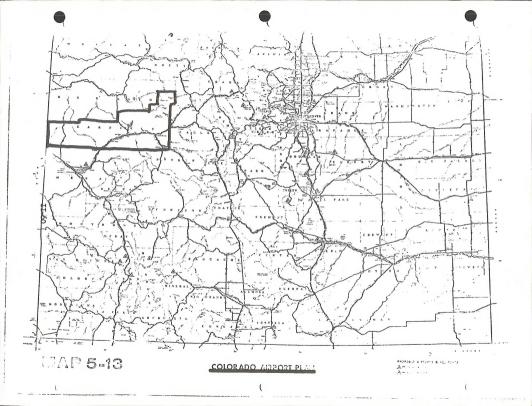
TRANSPORTATION (Cont.)

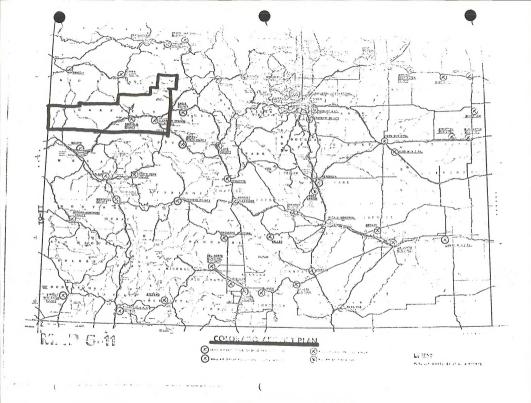
AREA AND LONG DISTANCE MILEAGE CHART

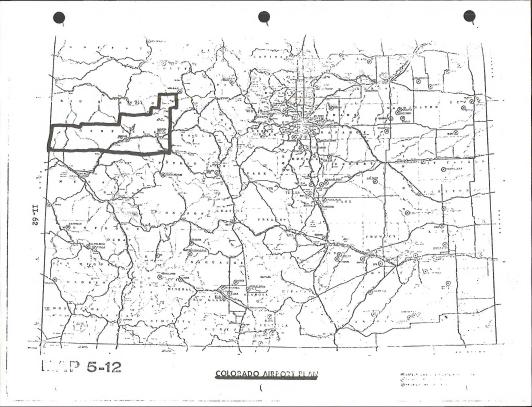
	Grand Valley	Rifle	Silt	New Castle	Glenwood Springs	Carbondale
Grand Valley		16	23	30	42	54
Rifle	16		7	14	26	38
Silt	23	7		7	19	31
New Castle	30	14	7		12	24
Glenwood Springs	42	26	19	12		12
Carbondale	54	38	31	24	12	
Grand Junction	46	62	69	76	89	100
Denver	210	194	187	180	168	180
Colorado Springs	259	243	236	229	217	229
Pueblo	269	253	246	239	227	239
Aspen	. 84	68	61	54	42	30
Los Angeles	1109	1125	1132	1139	1024	1036
Salt Lake City	333	349	356	3 6 3	375	387
San Francisco	1118	1134	1141	1148	1096	1108
Seattle	1147	1163	1170	1177	1189	1201
Dallas	994	978	971	964	952	940
Kansas City	812	800	793	786	774	786
St. Louis	1069	1053	1047	1040	1028	1040
Chicago	1223	1207	1 200°	1193	1181	1193
December 1966	6					

December, 1966
Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"









MAP 5-10 RAILROAD LINES IN COLORADO



LEGEND

- . Denver & Rio Grande Western
- 2. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
- 3. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
- Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
- 5. Colorado & Southern
- a colorado a socilio
- 6. Missouri Pacific
- 7. Colorado & Wyoming
- 8. Union Pacific
- 9. Great Western

Data Source: Colorado State Department

HIGHWAY

TOTAL RETAIL SALES:

 1967
 \$43,905,000

 1968
 46,660,000

 1969
 52,493,000

 1970
 54,584,000

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME:

 1968
 \$30,458,247

 1969
 37,189,006

 1970
 37,795,349

PER CAPITA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME:

June 30, 1970 \$ 2,550

PROPERTY VALUE & REVENUE:

TOTAL COUNTY TAX VALUATION

1968 \$37,924,200 1969 49,960,150

TOTAL REVENUE FROM REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY

1969 \$ 3,321,533

PER CAPITA

1969 \$ 228,00

LAND OWNERSHIP (Acres):

 State
 None

 Federal
 1,234,564

 County & Municiple
 3,553

 Private
 (38.6% Private)
 785,858

 TOTAL
 2,025,485

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED LAND (Acres):

VALUE OF ALL CROPS:

1968	\$2,517,375
1969 (Preliminary)	2,652,216

LIVESTOCK:

	1968	1969
Cattle & Calves	47,400	45,000
Sheep	37,000	33,000
Hogs	1,200	1,600

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

Use of Privately Owned Land (Acres):

Irrigated Dry Farming Irrigated Peasture & Meadow Grazing Othor Meadow	45,056 16,892 13,306 407,477
Other Uses	2,350

Value of All Crops

1968		\$2,517,375
1969 (1	preliminary)	\$2,652,216

Number of Head and Value of Livestock, 1969 & 1970:

	Number of	of Head 1970	<u>Val</u>	<u>ue</u> 1970
Cattle	33,674	32,735	\$1,198,670	\$1,274,680
Sheep	30,154	29,922	157,790	155,530
Horses, Mules & Burros	1,623	1,492	96,940	91,240
Swine	649	414	5,650	3,150
Poultry*	162	161	1,010	1,000
Bees**	1,920	2,017	7,680	8,070

^{*} Figures by the dozen **Figures by the stand

RETAIL TRADE, 1967:	GARFIELD	GLENWOOD	BFM&JURFR
Total - All Establishments Sales proprietors	\$ 200 \$27,697,000 206	99 \$17,738,000 93	\$ 9,959,000 113
Total-Establishments with Payroll Sales Payroll Paid Employees	141 \$26,089,000 \$ 2,906,000 899	80 \$17,008,000 \$ 1,837,000 549	61 \$ 9,081,000 \$ 1,069,000 350
KIND OF BUSINESS			
Building Materials, Hardware & Farm Equipment Dealers Sales	118 \$ 2,208,000	111 \$ 1,547,000	7 \$ 661,000
General Merchandise Group Stores Sales	5 \$ 848,000	2	3
Food Stores Sales	13	4	9 \$ 2,098,000
Automotive Dealers Sales	16 \$ 5,829,000	7 \$4,028,000	9 \$ 1,801,000
Gasoline Service Stations Sales	27 \$ 2,872,000	12 \$ 1,356,000	15 \$ 1,516,000
Apparel & Accessory Stores Sales	10 \$ 1,435,000	\$ 1,155,000	\$ 280,000
Furniture, Home Furn- ishings & Equipment Stores Sales	15 \$ 1,115,000	8 \$ 675,000	7 \$ 440,000
Eating & Drinking Places Sales	38 \$ 2,909,000	19	19 \$ 1,577,000
Drug Stores & Proprietory Stores Sales	6	3 \$ 704,000	3

Source: 1967 Census of Business - Retail Trade

WHOLESALE TRADE; 1967

Number of Establishments:	31
Sales:	\$10,460,000
Payrol1:	\$520,000
Paid Employees:	116
Merchant Wholesalers:	16
Sales:	\$5,633,000
Other Operating Types	15
Sales:	\$4,827,000

Source: 1967 Census of Business - Wholesale Trade

SERVICES; 1967	GARFIELD COUNTY	GLENWOOD SPRINGS	REMAINDER OF COUNTY
Total, all establishments:	174	66	108
receipts:	\$4,078,000	\$2,736,000	\$1,342,000
proprietors:	152	47	105
Total, all establishments w/ payroll:	86	44	42
receipts:	3,493,000	2,555,000	938,000
payroll, entire year:	1,115,000	791,000	324,000
paid employees:	359	261	98
Hotels:	62	24	38
Personal Services:	40	16	24
Miscellaneous Business Services:	18	6	12
Auto Repair, Auto Services, Garages:	18	8	10
Miscellaneous Repair Services:	22	8	14
Wastern Diamona	4	2	2
Motion Pictures:	4	_	_

Source: 1967 Census of Business - Selected Services

TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE LIQUOR LICENSES ISSUED IN GARFIELD COUNTY; 1967-1969

1967 91 licenses 1968 80 licenses 1969 77 licenses

INCOME TAX: Individual Adjusted Gross Income and Normal Tax for Garfield
County - Fiscal 1970

 Number of returns:
 6,616

 Adjusted Gross Income
 \$37,795,349

 Normal Tax Liability
 \$645,544.11

 Average Adjusted Gross Income
 \$5,712.72

 Average Normal Tax Liability
 \$97.57

MOTOR VEHICLE: Operator's and Chauffeur's Licenses Issued in Calander Year 1969

Operator's:
Licenses issued:
Reissues:
Chauffeur's:
Licenses issued:
Reissues:
Motorcycle:
Endorsements:
S12
Total Fees Collected:
S17,105.00

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

MOTOR VEHICLE: Number of Registrations by type of License in Calander 1969

Passenger	7,513
State Trucks	2,614
City Trucks	0
Metro Trucks	3
Farm Trucks	814
State Tractors	78
City Tractors	0
Metro Tractors	0
Farm Tractors	3
Trailers	776
Mobile Homes	1,240
Motorcycles	201
TOTAL	13,387
Total Receipts	\$105,256,90

SALES TAX: Retail Trade By Business Class - Fiscal 1970

Apparel

Automotive	14,110,000
Food	10,972,000
Furniture	1,362,000
General Merchandise	5,038,000
Lodging	2,165,000
Lumber & Building	3,781,000
Professional & Persona	1
Service	4,595,000
Public Utility	3,914,000
Unclassified Retail	3,041,000
Farm & Garden Produce	35,000
Mfg., Trading, Jobbing Miscellaneous	3,453,000 536,000
	54, 584, 000

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

\$1,583,000

SALES TAX: Sales by Type of Sale, Sales Tax for Fiscal year 1970

	AMOUNT	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Gross Sales	\$57,775,000	. 57
Wholesale Sales	3,190,000	.13
Retail Sales	54,584,479	.70
Total Deductions	20,638,000	.39
Net Taxable Sales	37,137,000	.78
Net Sales Tax	1.077.026	

SALES TAX; Number of Returns, Retail Sales and Net Tax Collected in Garfield County Cities in Fiscal 1970.

	MONTHLY AVE. NO. OF RETURNS	RETAIL		ET TAX
County	382	\$54,584,479	100.00 \$1	,077,026
Glenwood Springs	206	35,918,175	65.80	805,338
New Castle	14	332,074	.61	6,899
Rifle	82	13,959,279	25.57	183,006
Carbondale	40	2,453,580	4.50	45m422
Remainder of County	40	1,921,371	3.52	36,361
Rifle Carbondale	82 40	13,959,279	25.57 4.50	183,006 45m422

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

CITY OF GLENWOOD SPRINGS; 1970

Building Permit Values:
 Residential: \$ 752,891
 Commercial: \$1,002,150

Total Sales Tax Collected: \$ 179,204.59
Total Use Tax Collected: \$ 186,620,62

Source: Glenwood Springs: Annual Report for 1970

Bank Deposits - Garfield County

	Year	Deposits
	1950	\$ 9,753,863
	1960	15,226,539
	1961	16,309,317
	1962	17,479,555
	1963	17,350,026
	1964	19,676,282
(Increase)	1960-1965	4,449,743

Building Permits

Year	Garfield County	Glenwood Springs	Rifle
1965	2,249,839	1,451,262	720,177
1964	1,656,096	1,275,502	349,844
1963	670,030	537,485	108,545
1962	655,811	506,950	84,862
1961	1,011,055	899,615	111,440

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale County"

Among the current major projects are Interstate

Highway 70, extending through a large part of the country;

Rifle Gap Dam, a \$4.5 million irrigation project through

1966; and the Ruedi Dam, a part of the Frying Pan-Arkansas

Water Diversion Project. Although Ruedi Dam itself is not
in the county, access to the site and material flow for
the construction are channeled through Glenwood Springs.

With the increasing commercial interest in the development
of the oil shale resources, it is reasonable to expect that
several million dollars will be invested within a very short
period. These major projects have stimulated commercial and
residential construction and point to a rapid expansion of
the construction industry as well as commerce in general.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

Sales Tax Receipts - Garfield County

Year	Net	Receipts
1950	\$	168,520
1960		318,859
1961		329,790
1962		352,903
1963		364,392

Source: Colorado Year Book, 1962-1964

Effective Buying Income	\$ 25,161,000
Per Capita Income	1,997
Income Per Household	6,137 8/11

Income	Pct. Families
0- 2,499	25.2
2,500- 3,999	17.7
4,000- 6,999	32,7
7,000- 9,999	12.9
Over-10,000	11.5

Source: Sales Management Magazine, 1966 Yearly Summary

EMPLOYMENT (UPDATE)

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

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December, 1966

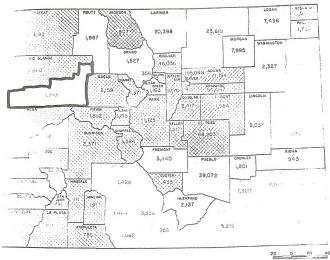
EMPLOYMENT (Cont.)

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

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Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

MAP 5-1 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT 1970 PERCENT CHANGE 1960-70



SCALE IN MILES

LEGEND

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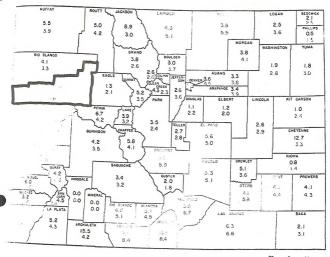
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ies

- 6,369 Projected Total Employment 1970
 - Rate of Change Above 10%
- Rate of Change 0-9.9%
 - Rate of Change Below 0%

Data Source: State and County Industry and Occupational Projections E.D.A.

MAP 5-2 CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



SCALE IN MILES

LEGEND

- (State Rate: 4.0)
- (State Projected Rate: 4.3)
- Counties Above State Projection 1970

Data Source: State and County Industry and Occupational Projections F.D.A.

MANUFACTURERS

Number of Manufacturing Establishments, Employees, Payroll, Production Workers, and Value of Manufactured Products; 1967

Number of Establishments	13
with 20 employees or more	1
Number of Employees	100
Payroll	\$300,000
Number of Production Workers	under 50
Man Hours worked	100,000
Wages Paid	\$200,000
Value added by manufacturing	\$700,000
Cost of Materials	\$700,000
Value of Shipments	\$1,400,000
Capital Expenditures	Less than \$50,000

Distribution of Establishments by Employment Size Class and Major Industry Group - 1967:

	Employ	Employee Range			
	1-19	20-99	of Firms		
Food and Kindred Products	3	_	3		
Lumber & Wood Products	5	-	5		
Printing & Publishing	2	_	2		
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	1	1	2		
22000000	12	1	13		

Source: 1967 Census of Manufacturers, U.S. Bureau of the Census

MANUFACTURERS

GARFIELD COUNTY

LIST OF MAJOR MANUFACTURERS:

FIRM NAME	EMPLOYMENT RANGE	TYPE OF PRODUCT
ROARING FORK PUMICE BLOCK Rt. 1, Box 79 Carbondale	1-19	Concrete brick & block
BASIC CHEMICAL CORPORATION Glenwood Springs	1-19	Cut stone & stone products
CHASCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY 719 Grand Avenue Glenwood Springs	1-19	Signboards, wood
COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY Glenwood Springs	1-19	Bottled soft drinks
GLENWOOD CREAMERY Glenwood Springs	1-19	Fluid milk
GLENWOOD POST Glenwood Springs	1-19	Newspapers
GLENWOOD PRODUCE Glenwood Springs	1-19	Animal and Fowl prepared feed
GLENWOOD SPRINGS SAGE Glenwood Springs	1-19	.Newspapers
LAVA PRODUCTS, INC. P. O. Box 390 Glenwood Springs	1-19	Concrete products, exc. block & brick
MAGGARD, JOHN AND ALLEN, INC. Three-mile Canyon Glenwood Springs	1-19	Newspapers, publish- ing & printing
PORTO-MIX CONCRETE COMPANY 109 Park Drive Glenwood Springs	1-19	Ready mixed concrete
RC ROTO-MIX CONCRETE CO., INC. 819 Palmer Glenwood Springs	1-19	Concrete, Gypsum products

December, 1966

II-80

Source: Garfield County Colomado: "Oil Shale Country"

MANUFACTURERS (Cont.)

LIST OF MAJOR MANUFACTURERS (CONT.):

FIRM NAME	EMPLOYMENT RANGE	TYPE OF PRODUCT
RAINBOW BRICKCRETE COMPANY Glenwood Springs	1-19	Building blocks, bricks
RAYMOND'S PRINTING Glenwood Springs	1-19	Commercial printing, exc. litho
REMINDER PUBLISHING COMPANY 719 Grand Avenue Glenwood Springs	1-19	Commercial printing
RIPPEY LUMBER COMPANY Glenwood Springs	1-19	Logging camps & log- ging contractors
ROCK-N-PINES Glenwood Springs	20-99	Dairy, meat and can- ning
SAMUELSON, J. H. & JAMES B. P. O. Box 550 Glenwood Springs	1-19	Newspapers, publishing & printing
T-P RANCH INDUSTRIES Cattle Creek	1-19	Soil conditioners
THOMPSON CREEK COAL & COKE CORP. Glenwood Springs	100-249	Blast furnaces and mills
GRAND VALLEY NEWS Grand Valley	1-19	Newspapers
UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA Grand Valley	20-99	Shale oil products
RIPPEY, EARL & SONS New Castle	1-19	Sawmills & planing mills
BUILDERS INDUSTRIES Rifle	1+19	Cabinets, mill work
CALDWELL HONEY COMPANY South Rifle	1-19	Honey, processing & bottling
CLUGSTONE, H. W. Rifle	1-19	Cabinets, mill work

MANUFACTURERS (Cont.)

LIST OF MAJOR MANUFACTURERS (CONT.):

FIRM NAME	EMPLOYMENT RANGE	TYPE OF PRODUCT
CROSS JEWELRY .	1-19	Costume jewelry
JONES SHEET METAL Rifle	1-19	Sheet metal work
RIFLE AUTO PARTS P. O. Box 328 Rifle	1-19	Misc. machinery
RIFLE FEED & FARM Rifle	1-19	Prepared feeds for animals
RIFLE ICE & COLD STORAGE Rifle	1-19	Ice, smoked mests
RIFLE PACKING PLANT Rifle	1-19	Meat processing & packing
UNION CARBIDE NUCLEAR COMPANY Rifle	100-249	Uranium concentrates
KELLY, JAMES W. Silt	1-19	Dairy products
M & L INC. Silt	1-19	Grain mill products
RAGER, C. E. Silt	1-19	Honey, processing & bottling

SOURCE: Directory of Colorado Manufacturers, 1966
University of Colorado, Boulder/Business Research Division of
School of Business

MANUFACTURERS (cont.)

LIST OF MAJOR MANUFACTURERS (cont.)

FIRM NAME	EMPLOYMENT RANGE	TYPE OF PRODUCT
Copeland Concrete Rifle	1-19	Precast Concrete
Autonelli Industries Rifle	1-19	Double-lens Smith Goggles

Source: Colorado Industrial Capability Register

RAW MATERIALS - GARFIELD COUNTY

OIL AND GAS

Drilling Summary - 1965

	011	Gas	P&A
Wildcat	0	1	1
Production	0	3	0

1965 Production

Oil (BBLS) - 0

Gas (MCF) - 1,441,940

No. of Wells - 21

Source: Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

MINERAL DEPOSITS & PRODUCTION - 1965

Limestone \$ 340,547

Gas 173,071

Coal 39,390

Sand & Gravel 96,298

Miscellaneous Copper

Lead Uranium Vanadium Zinc Dolomite Pumicite Scoria Stone Oil Shale Clay

3,444,902
Total Value \$4,094,208

RAW MATERIALS

MINERAL INDUSTRIES

Number of Establishments:	23
with 20 employees or mo	re: 3
Total Number employed:	400
payrol1:	\$3,100,000
Production, development, and exploration workers:	300
man-hours:	600,000
wages:	\$2,300,000
Value added in mining	\$15,400,000
Cost of Supplies and Purchased mechinery install	ed: \$13,500,000
Value of Shipments & Receipt	s: \$27,300,000
Capital Expenditures:	\$1,700,000

Number of Mineral Establishments & Work Force Size

	-19	20-99	100-249	COUNTY
All Mineral Industries:	20	1	2	23
Metal Mining:	3	-	1	4
Bituminous Coal & Lignite:	2	-	1	3
Oil & Gas Extraction:	12	-	-	12
Non-metalic Minerals:	3	1	-	4

Source: 1967 Census of Mineral Industries

DATA AND INFORMATION ON MESA COUNTY, COLORADO

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DATA AND INFORMATION GAPS

The following is a list of data and information gaps which have been identified in the process of compiling this preliminary data notebook on Mesa County. Possible sources of information are identified when possible.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Climate - update all climatological data; U.S. or Colorado Weather Service

BUSINESS INDICATORS

Update wholesale trade, mineral industries, selected services and agriculture data; Bureau of Business Research, University of Colorado

GOVERNMENT

Update county welfare expenditures; Colorado Division of Public Welfare, Mesa County Welfare Department

Update motor vehicle data; Colorado Division of Motor Vehicles

Update local government revenues and expenditures; Bureau of Business Research, University of Colorado

EDUCATION

EMPLOYMENT

Update county education data; Colorado State Department of Education

Update all employment and unemployment data; Colorado Division of

Employment, Colorado Division of Public Welfare or Mesa County
Welfare Department:

MANUFACTURERS

Update data on the number of establishments, employees, payroll and value of manufactured products; Bureau of Business Research, University of Colorado

RAW MATERIALS

Update all data on mineral industries; Oil and Gas Conservation

Commission. Colorado Division of Mines

COMMUNICATIONS

Update newspaper data with cur ent circulation figures; County Newspapers

Include current data on number of telephones in the county; Mountain

Bell Telephone Company

UTILITIES

Update data on the number of telephones in the county; Mountain Bell Telephone Company

Update data on the sales of electrical energy; Public Service

Company of Colorado

Update data on sales of natural gas

RECREATION

Include data on number and type of recreational facilities in the county; Colorado Division of Game, Fish & Parks; Comprehensive Planning Department

Include data on present hunting pressure in the county and region, with information as to the ratio of local pressure to out-of-county and out-of-state pressure; Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks.

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Mesa County, located with its western border on the Colorado-Utah line, has an area of 3,334 square miles. The county is 84 miles long with a width of 62 miles at the western border and 10 miles at the eastern end. The climate is mild with a high percentage of sunshine all year. Summers are long and warm, and mild winters produce little snowfall. The land surface is characterized by fertile valleys between the higher mesas, table lands and mountainous terrain of the national forests in the northeastern corner of the county. Elevations range from 4,360 feet in the Colorado River Valley to 10,000 feet on the northeastern Grand Mesa. The Colorado River and its major tributary, the Gunnison River, and their smaller tributaries cross the county and the Delores River cuts across the southwest corner of the county.

The City of Grand Junction was incorporated in 1882, and the county organized in 1883. The fruit growing centers of Palisade and Fruita were incorporated in 1882 and 1894 respectively. Since that time Mesa County has developed a flourishing economy now based on agriculture, mineral production, food processing and other manufacturing industries, construction, trade and tourist and outdoor recreation attractions. The population by the 1970 Census was 54,374 with approximately forty percent of that in Grand Junction, the county seat.

Mesa county is one of the leaders in orchard crops and also ranks high in the State for other crops. Major crops other than fruit include hay, suger beets, some grains and a variety of commercial vegetables. Livestock are also important in the agricultural wealth, and include sheep, cattle and hogs.

POPULATION

Population figures by decades - Mesa County

1900	9,267
1910	22,197
1920	22,281
1930	25,908
1940	33,791
1950	38,974
1960	50,715
1970	54,374

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census

Mesa County

Total, 1970 population Per cent change 1960 - 1970	54,374
Per cent non-white	1.0%
Number of Households	17,640
Per cent change, 1960 1970	+14.7%
Persons per household	2.97
Rural	28,380
Per cent of total	52.2%
Urban	25,994
Per cent of total	47.8%

Age Distribution - Total Mesa County Population - 1970

	M A L E	<u>%</u>	FEMA Number	LE %	T O T Number	AL %
Under 5 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 TOTAL Median Age	1,948 2,558 3,044 3,032 1,599 1,461 1,341 1,356 1,484 1,540 1,566 1,407 1,286 1,019 788 1,162 26,591	3.6 4.7 5.6 2.9 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.8 2.9 2.4 1.9 1.9 48.9	1,806 2,874 2,888 1,789 1,602 1,461 1,513 1,615 1,486 1,728 1,615 1,486 1,225 1,119 27,783 III-h	3.53 5.53 5.53 5.53 2.78 2.78 3.07 2.41 7.20 1.17 2.11 5.11	3,754 5,930 5,920 3,388 3,063 2,802 2,869 3,182 3,278 3,181 2,893 2,611 2,183 1,688 2,675 54,374	6.8 9.2 10.9 6.6 5.2 5.3 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.9 100.0
Mentan Age	28.8		31.6		30.2	

POPULATION

	1960	1970	% Change
Mesa County	50,715	54,374	+ 7.2
Clifton Division	1,935	3,554	+83.7
Collbran	310	225	-27.4
Collbran Division	1,569	1,428	- 9.0
DeBeque	172	155	- 9.9
DeBeque Division	344	306	-11.0
Fruita	1,830	1,822	- 0.4
Fruita Division	4,934	5,837	+18.3
Glade Park Gateway Division	824	817	- 0.8
Grand Junction	18,694	20,170	+ 7.9
Grand Junction Division	18,694	28,527	+52.6
Orchard Mesa	4,956	5,824	+17.5
Orchard Mesa Division	6,481	6,890	+ 6.3
Palisade	860	874	+ 1.6
Palisade Division	2,757	1,964	+28.8
Redlands Division	2,741	4,446	+62.2
Whitewater - Kahnah Creek Division	511	605	+18.4

Source: General Population Characteristics - Colorado - U. S. Bureau of the Census.

POPULATION

Grand Junction

Total, 1960 Total, 1970		18,694 20,170
Male	-	9,474 = 47%
Female		10,696 = 53%
Total non-white		219
Percentage of Total County Population		37.1%
Natural Increase (births - deaths)		+ 3,905
Net Migration		- 246
Net Migration Rate		- 0.5%

Age Distribution - Total Grand Junction Population

	M A L Number	E %	FEM/ Number	A L E	T O T Number	<u>A L</u> %
under 5 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-144 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75 & over	688 802 855 1,106 756 564 403 471 514 556 506 471 422 341 555 9,474	3.4 4.0 4.2 5.9 3.7 2.8 2.0 2.3 2.5 2.8 2.5 2.1 1.7 2.8 47.0	613 801 801 791 598 474 457 603 643 621 609 572 532 455 848	3.0 4.4 5.8 3.9 3.0 2.4 2.3 3.0 2.8 2.6 2.6 2.3 4.2 53.0	1,301 1,603 1,738 2,362 1,547 1,162 879 860 1,074 1,177 1,114 1,043 954 796 1,403 20,170	6.5 7.9 8.6 11.7 7.7 5.8 4.4 4.3 5.2 5.7 5.8 5.5 4.7 3.9 100.0
Median Age	29.2		34.9		32.1	

Population Figures by Decade - Grand Junction

1900		3,503
1910		7,754
1920		8 ,6 65
1930		10,247
1940		12,479
1950		14,504
1960		18,964
1970		20,170
2710	TTT_6	,-,-

TABLE 21

(UPDATE)

POPULATION GROWTH, 1900 - 1960: GRAND JUNCTION, MESA COUNTY, MESA COUNTY AREA, WESTERN SLOPE, AND COLORADO

			Population		Population 1900 -		Population 1950 -	Change 1960
	Area	1900	1950	1960	Actual	Percent	Actual	Percent
	Colorado	539,700	1,325,089	1,753,974	785,389	145.5	428,885	32.4
	Western Slopea	122,429	211,324	228,214	77,895	63.6	16,890	8.0
	Mesa County Areab	37,475	90,286	104,478	52,811	140.0	14,192	15.7
	Mesa County	9,267	38,974	50,715	29,707	320.5	11,741	30.1
111-7	Grand Junction	3,503	14,504	18,694	11,001	315.0	4,190	28.8

^aIncludes the following twenty-eight counties: Alamosa, Archuleta, Chaffee, Conejos, Delta, Dolores, Eagle, Garfield, Grand, Gunnison, Hinsdale, Jackson, Lake, La Plata, Mesa, Mineral, Moffat, Montezuma, Montrose, Ouray, Pitkin, Rio Blanco, Rio Grande, Routt, Saguache, San Juan, San Miguel, Summit.

bIncludes the following six counties: Delta, Garfield, Gunnison, Mesa, Montrose, Pitkin.

SOURCE: ECONOMIC BASE STUDY OF MESA COUNTY AND GRAND JUNCTION

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1940, 1950, and 1960.)

Climatic Report - Grand Junction

Grand Junction is favored by a predominately sunny, dry and mild climate, one that is pleasantly comfortable a large majority of the days, and in all seasons.

Located in a large mountain valley and well to the west of the Continental Divide, Grand Junction is protected against the severe storms that sweep from Canada southward east of the Rockles. It is also at an altitude that is low enough to escape the heavy snows which sometimes occur in the mountains. In fact, the protected valley location produces a surprisingly mild winter climate.

Weather changes here are much less frequent than on the high plains, east of the Rockles, or in the midwest; yet spells of hot or cold weather do not last as long here as they often do in other parts of the country.

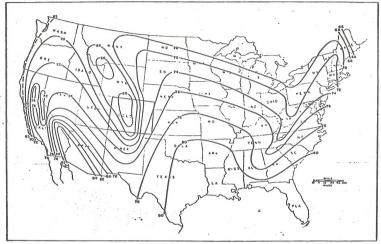
The usual dry air tends to comfortably moderate both the warmer summer days and the colder winter weather. Most summer nights are cool enough for good sleeping, and there are many sunny, mild days in winter. Brief showers on summer afternoons frequently break the heat while making little rain. The colder nights of winter are nearly always still and dry. About one-third of the winters have no temperatures below zero and about one-third of the summers no reading above 100.

Winter snows, while fairly frequent, are usually light. Snows seldom remain long on the ground, often melting the first day after falling. Deep snows are uncommon and blizzard conditions very rare, lasting only a few hours when they do occur. The mean annual snowfall is only 27.9 inches, and the normal annual precipitation is 8.29 inches. Snow and rains in the mountains, however, provide a plentiful supply of irrigation water.

Grand Junction's climate is favorable for outdoors work and sports in that the sun shines 70% of the time possible. Even in winter the sunshine averages well over half the possible amount. Heavy fog occurs on an average of only 8 days per year. There are never prolonged periods of damp, drizzly, or cloudy and dark weather.

The wind speed at Grand Junction averages but 8.1 miles per hour, the year round. Wind storms are infrequent, very seldom violent, and no tornados have been recorded in the immediate vicinity. All these weather elements combine to produce conditions favorable for flying in light personal airplanes over 9% of the time.

Source: Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce.



When the index is 70, few people are uncomfortable. Half or more of the people will be uncomfortable by time the index reaches 75. Everyone will be looking for relief by the time the index is 79.

Source: Garfield County Colorado; "Oil Shale Country", Public Service Company

Climate

Temperature: Highest, Lowest and Annual Mean Temperatures - Selected Mesa County Stations; Data through 1962

	Fruita	Grand Junction
Elevation	4,518	4,849
Annual Mean Temperature	50.6	53.2
Highest Temperature on Record Degrees Date	108 7-23-31	105 7 -15-2 5
Lowest Temperature on Record Degrees Date	-3 ¹ 4 1-7-13	-21 2-8-33

Source: Colorado Yearbook 1962-1964

Normal Monthly and Annual Precipitation in Inches - Selected Mesa County Stations

	Collbran	Fruita	Grand Junction
Length of Record (Years):	68	61	61
January	1.02	•73	.64
February	1.22	.64	•69
March	1.30	•75	•75
April	1.56	.74	• 75
May	1.10	.48	.60
June	.74	.44	.42
July	1.00	.65	•57
August	1.41	1.02	1.07
September	1.28	.89	.91
October	1.27	•77	.74
November	•98	. 58	.58
December	•95	.62	•57
Annual	13.83	8.31	8.29

Average Annual Snowfall in Inches - Selected Mesa County Stations

-	Collbran	Grand Junction
Elevation (feet)	6,173	4,849
Period Prior to 1930		
Length of Record (years)	33	31
Average Record (Inches)	75.9	22.2
Period 1931-1960 .		
Length of Record (years)	24	33
Average Record (Inches)	63.7	21.4

Source: Colorado Yearbook 1962-1964

Length of Growing Season - Selected Mesa County Stations, Data Through 1960:

	Average Length of Growing Season (Days)	KILLIN Av. Date in Spring	G FROS Av. Date in Fall	T (32° Tempe Latest date in spring	Earliest date in fall
STATION					
Collbran	112	May 29	Sept. 18	June 30	Sept. 8
Fruita	147	May 8	Oct. 2	June 7	Sept. 12
Grand Junction	188	April 17	Oct. 23	May 17	Sept. 24
Palisade	179	April 22	Oct. 18	May 26	Sept. 9

Source: Colorado Yearbook 1962-1964

Housing - Grand Junction

Total Population:	20,170
Total Housing Units:	7,626
Total Occupied Units:	7,197
Total Vacent Units:	429
Population in Housing Units:	19,139
Total Mobile Homes and Trailers:	292

Number of Persons per Housing Unit and Number of Units

Persons	Housing Units
1 Person	1,838
2 Persons	2.424
3 Persons	1,038
4 Persons	948
5 Persons	502
6 Persons	256
7 Persons	93
8 or more	98
Median	2.2

Value of Owner Occupied Units:

Value	Number of Housing Units
Less than \$5,000	142
\$5,000 - \$9,999	833
\$10,000 - \$14,999	1,421
\$15,000 - \$19,999	946
\$20,000 - \$24,999	301
\$25,000 - \$34,999	117
\$35,000 - \$49,999	TTT-11 40
\$50,000 or more	17
Median	\$13,300

Housing - Mesa County

Total Population	54,374
Total Housing Units:	18,982
Total Occupied units:	17,640
Total Vacent units:	1,342
Population in Housing Units:	52,400
Total Mobile Homes or Trailers:	1,353

Number of Units by Residents:

Persons	Number of Housing Unit
1 Person	3,260
2 Persons	5,774
3 Persons	2,720
4 Persons	2,646
5 Persons	1,725
6 Persons	871
7 Persons	349
8 or more	295
Median	2.5

Value of Owner Occupied Units:

Value	Number of Housing Units
Less than \$5,000 \$5,00 to \$9,999 \$10,000 to \$14,999 \$15,000 to \$19,999 \$20,000 to \$24,999 \$25,000 to \$34,999 \$35,000 to \$49,999 \$50,000 or more	587 2,220 2,874 1,926 981 629 207 99 \$13,400
Median	\$13,400

Value of Units under Contract Rent

Contract Rent	Num	ber of Housing Units
Less than \$40 \$40 to \$59 \$60 to \$79		375 803 1,190
\$80 to \$99 \$100 to \$119		744 487
\$120 to \$149 \$150 to \$199		437 116
\$200 or more No cash rent Median	III-12	10 339 \$75

RECREATION

Fishing - Boating:

There is excellent fishing on Grand Mesa, less than an hour's drive east of Grand Junction. Grand Mesa is a 10,00 foot high tabletop covered with evergreen forest, spectacular views and over 200 trout filled mountain lakes. Vega Reservoir, 20 minutes drive from Collbran on the north side of Grand Mesa offers fishing, boating and water skiing.

Lakes:

Grand Mesa Lakes - on the Grand Mesa east of Grand Junction. Boats limited to 20 horsepower or less on Island, Ward, Hotel, Twin Alexander, Baron and Big Eggleston.

Vega Reservoir - 10 miles east of Collbran. Boats available, water skiing, camping, picnic facilities and concession.

Hunting:

Mesa County offers a good base camp during hunting season for the game that is plentiful in the area. Deer, elk, and bear are the major sport along with numerous small game.

Ski Areas:

Powderhorn - 45 minutes east of Grand Junction, located in the Grand Mesa National Forest. One double chair-lift and one poma-lift. Vertical drop of 1,161 feet and a capacity of 1,430 skiiers per hour. Season: November to April.

Golf:

Lincoln Park Golf Club - In Grand Junction Bookcliff Country Club - North of Grand Junction.

National Monuments & Forests:

Colorado National Monument - 10 miles west of Grand Junction. In the 28 square mile monument are canyons, amphi-theaters and dinosaur beds.

Grand Mesa National Forest - east of Grand Junction

Uncompangre National Forest - southwest of Grand Junction.

RECREATION

State Recreation Areas:

Island Acres - 10 miles east of Grand Junction, just east of Palisade.

Vega Dam - Near Collbran.

Highline Lake - West of Fruita.

Tours - Scenic:

Unaweep Canyon - 15 miles southwest of Grand Junction provides varied scenery and a pleasant drive.

Grand Mesa - east of Grand Junction.

Colorado National Monument - Rimrock Drive - Located on the Colorado National Monument west of Grand Junction. A circular route 22 miles from Grand Junction to Fruits.

<u>Colorado River Cruises</u> - one mile south of Fruita. Rides through 80 miles of scenic canyon lands such as historic Horsethief and Majestic Ruby Canyons.

Grand Junction - Unique downtown shopping park called Operation Foresight with which the city gained honors and reputation as an All American City. Home of National Junior College Baseball Tournament at the end of May and the 8 State Art Fair in July. Melodrama from June through August. Rodeo and horseracing take place during the summer.

Museum:

Historical museum and Institute of Colorado - Grand Junction. Fluorescent rock display and prehistoric and historic displays of interest to adults and children. Thrailkill collection of several hundred hand and shoulder weapons.

Campgrounds:

There are 12 campgrounds in the county with a total of 363 campsites available.

RECREATION

Special Activities:

Colorado Stampede - Rodeo, 4 days in late June held in Grand Junction.

National Jr. College Baseball Tournament - Grand Junction. Held around Memorial Day for 5 or 6 days.

Mesa County Fair - In Grand Junction the last week in July, Uranium Downs Park.

Big "J" Home, Boat & Sport Show - Grand Junction - last week in April,

Basque Festival - Grand Junction; in November.

Latin-Anglo Alliance Festival - Grand Junction, 1st week in November.

Gem & Mineral Show - Grand Junction - 1st week in June.

Colorado West Shrine Circus - Grand Junction, 1st week in June.

<u>Colorado West Band Tournament</u> - Grand Junction - last week in April.

Colorado West Science Fair - Grand Junction, 3rd week in March.

Grand Junction Horse Show - 3rd week in June, Uranium Downs Park.

Colorado West Peach Festival - Grand Junction in September.

Eagles Baseball Semi-Pro - Grand Junction - throughout the summer.

Source: A Fact Book of Colorado West.

Total Federal, State and County Funds Expended for Welfare Purposes by Program - 1962:

Old Age Pension	
Assistance	\$2,164,611.00
Medical Care	508,450,83
	9.669.93
Aid to the Blind	
Aid to Dependent Children	342,658.36
Aid to the Needy Disabled	139,059,76
Child Welfare Services	34.981.91
	6,907,30
Tuberculosis Hospitalization	
General Assistance	101,307.71
Misc. Assistance Programs	.00
Administration	137.401.76
	\$3.445.048.56
TOTAL	٥٥,٠٠٠,٥٠٠

Source: Colorado Yearbook 1962-1964

Income Tax: Individual Adjusted Gross Income and Normal Tax; Fiscal Year 1970:

Number of Returns	22,049
Adjusted Gross Income	\$126,632,579.00
Normal Tax Liability	2,097,786.99
Average Adjusted Gross Income	5,743.23
Average Normal Tax Liability	95.14

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

GOVERNMENT

Assessment of Real & Personal Property for 1969 & 1970:

	# of Pa	rcels	Value	of Land	Value of	Improvements	To	al
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Residential, unimproved Residential, improved Commercial, unimproved Commercial, improved Industrial, unimproved Industrial, improved	 	=======================================	\$7,005,870 5,981,690 102,100	\$7,083,760 6,090,410 94,910	\$34,025,210 12,032,920 757,300	\$34,655,760 12,579,340 613,630	7,005,870 \$34,025,210 5,981,690 12,032,920 102,100 757,300	\$41,739,520 18,669,750 708,540
			Number	of Acres	Average	Per Acre	<u>v</u>	lue
Irrigated Farm Land Dry Farm Land Meadow and Irrigated Pas Grazing Land Other (Timer, Waste, etc.			89,951 4,550 14,604 437,175 2,112	87,423 6,123 15,552 433,563 3,379	\$70.94 6.86 20.00 3.07 .33	\$73.87 6.84 18.87 3.05	\$6,381,510 31,230 292,090 1,344,480 700	6,458,790 41,910 293,470 1,324,030 370

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

Local Improvement and Service Districts; 1970:

	Valuation	Tax Levy	Revenue
Clifton Sanitation District #2 Clifton Water District Collbran Water Conservancy District	\$ 1,172,112 3,607,223 2,444,424	14.00 5.63 1.00	16,410 20,309 2,444
Collbran Cemetary District Colorado River Water Conservation	2,721,359	0.84	2,286
District	108,523,786	0.40	43,410
East Orchard Mesa Fire District Elmwood Cemetary District	602,186 9,715,740	3.00 0.67	1,807 6.510
Fruitvale Water & Sanitation	7,717,740	0.07	0,710
District	3,528,175	8.00	28,225
Grand Junction Drainage Grand Junction Fire Protection	66,652,392	3.21	213,954
District	27,974,650	2.57	71,895
Grand Junction Sanitation District	7,528,115	1.77	13,325
Grand River Hospital District	914,810	2.00	1,830
Mesa County Irrigation District	*	17.50	35,513
Mesa-Molina Cemetary District	1,566,215	1.00	1,566
Orchard Mesa Irrigation District	*	130.00	95,910
Palisade Drainage District	*	2.50	1,064
Palisade Fire Protection District	1,833,414	1.50	2,750
Palisade Irrigation District	***	4.25	26,158
Panorama Improvement District Plateau Valley Fire Protection	776,090	10.00	7,761
District	5,182,909	3.00	15,549
Upper Grand Valley Pest District	5,904,880	0.50	2,952
Ute Water Conservancy District	44,655,511	2.00	89,311
West Divide Conservancy District	882,429	0.50	441
West Orchard Mesa Water District	1,915,255	3.00	5,746
West Orchard Mesa Water District #3	275,186	3.00	826
TOTAL	\$312,783,034		\$747,461

^{*} Per Acre

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

Valuations, Mill Levies, and Revenues for Municipal Corporations; 1970:

Municipality	Valuation	Mill Levy	Revenue
Collbran	288,447	23.50	6,779
DeBeque	154,349	32.00	4,939
Fruita	2,110,437	19.00	40,898
Grand Junction	43,515,478	14.00	609,217
Palisade	1,412,296	21.00	29,658

Valuation and Taxes Levied, Including Average Mill Levy for the County, and Total Average Levies for 1970:

Valuation	\$108,523,786
Total Revenue	10,307,981
County Mill Levy	17.10
Average Municipal Levy	14.54
Average School Levy	64.57
Average Special Levy	2.41
Total Average County Levy	94.99

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

Tax Valuation, Levy and Revenues for Schools: 1970:

	Valuation	Levy	Revenue
49* 50 50* 51 Total	\$ 994,422 5,358,379 51,676 102,119,309 \$108,523,786	39.11 35.24 51.16 <u>61.61</u>	\$ 38,892 118,829 2,643 <u>6,291,571</u> \$6,521,935

^{*} Joint District with another county

Local Improvement and Service Districts; 1970:

	Valuation	Tax Levy	Revenue
Battlement Mesa Water	363,257	0.50	182
Conservancy District Bluestone Water Conservancy District	908,465	0.40	363
Central Grand Valley Pest Disgrict	5,456,888	0.50	2,728
Central Grand Valley Sanitation District	2,056,952	10.00	20,570
Central Orchard Mesa Fire District	894,916	2.50	2,237
Clifton Fire Protection District	4,055,617	1.75	7,097
Clifton Sanitation District #1	670,078	9.45	6,332

County Valuations By Classification for 1969 & 1970

Classification	1969	1970	Change
Residential	\$41,149,080	\$41,840,690	+\$ 691,610
Commercial	26,217,880	26,087,230	- 130,650
Industrial	6,114,050	4,549,870	-\$1,534,180
Agriculture	16,580,010	17,096,580	+ 516,570
Oil & Gas	856,620	695,650	- 160,970
Mining & Mineral	1,083,240	789,260	- 293,980
State Assessed	17,722,530	17,472,670	- 249,860
Assessed Total	109,723,410	108,531,950	-\$1,191,460

Valuation of Anticipated Revenue for the County, Municipalities, Special Improvement Districts and School Purposes for 1969 & 1970:

	1969	1970	Change
Valuation County Revenue Municipal Revenue General School Revenue	\$109,381,621 1,476,652 695,541 6,454,508	\$108,523,786 1,855,757 690,691 7,007,828	-\$857,835 + 379,105 - 4,850 + 553,320
Special Improvement Districts Revenue Total Revenue	9,275,910	753,705 10,307,981	+ 104,795 +1,032,370

County Mill Levies and Distribution of County Revenue for 1970:

	Mill Levy	Revenue
General Fund	6.10	\$661,995
Contingent Fund	.50	54,262
Road & Bridge Fund	3.00	325,571
Public Welfare Fund	5.00	542,619
Public Works Fund	1.00	108,524
Library Fund	1.50	162,786
Total County Funds	17.10	1,855,757

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

Sales Tax: Number of Returns, Sales by Type of Sale, County Sales Tax; Fiscal 1970:

11,790,000
206,155,000
46,207,000
159,948,000
94,981,000
111,174,000
3,224,000

Sales Tax: Number of Returns, Retail Sales and Net Tax Collected For Selected Cities & Towns; Fiscal 1970

City or Town	Monthly Average No. of Returns	Retail Sales	% of County Retail Sales	Net Tax Collections
Mesa County	983	\$159,948,351	100.00	\$3,224,285
Collbran	17	653,167	.41	12,836
DeBeque	4	220,986	.14	3,826
Fruita	60	5.714.095	3.57	92,009
Grand Junction	814	145.399.716	90.90	2,949,420
Palisade	41	2,918,266	1.82	60,084
Remainder of County	47	5,042,121	3.15	106,110

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

Motor Vehicle: Operator's and Chauffeur's Licenses Issued Calendar Year 1969

Operator's	
Licenses Issued:	12,152
Reissues:	926
Chauffeur's	
Licenses Issued:	1,490
Reissues:	127
Motorcycle Endorsements:	772
Total Fees Charged:	\$11,985

Motor Vehicle: Number of Registrations by Type of License; 1969:

Passenger Cars	27,036
State Trucks	9,402
City Trucks	1
Metro Trucks	77
Farm Trucks	2,055
State Tractors	290
City Tractors	0
Metro Tractors	1
Farm Tractors	24
Trailers	3,125
Mobile Homes	3,131
Motorcycles	1,191
Special Mobile Equipment	382
TOTAL NUMBER	46,715
TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$373,832.44

Property Value and Tax Revenue, 1968 & 1969:

Total County Tax Valuation 1968 1969		\$104,848,480 109,381,621
1969 Total Revenue from Real & Personal Per Capita	Property	9,275,611 175

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

MESA COUNTY

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 1,671,600 1,507,700 163,900
Sales Taxes	\$ 0
Licenses and Permits	\$ 29,300
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 91,300
Revenue from Other Governments Federal State Highway Users' Welfare Other State All Other NEC	\$ 2,092,600 76,600 1,954,300 697,600 1,111,500 145,200 61,700
Charges for Current Services	\$ 264,800
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 65,400
Miscellaneous and All Other	\$ 35,600
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 4,250,600

58,300 Population Motor Vehicle Rural Registration 22,601 \$ 104,848,480 Total Assessed Valuation 116,494,341 149,428,522 Adjusted Gross Personal Income Retail Sales 1,505,624 6,092,701 \$ County Property Taxes School 660,812 Municipal 651,115 Special Taxes 8,910,252 Total Property Taxes 1.888,364 Colorado Income Taxes Paid 3,017,488 State Sales Taxes Paid 3,392,610 State Aid to Schools 14.36 Mills Total Levy County Funds 1,437 Miles County Roads

1969 Local Covernment Financial Compendium

MESA COUNTY

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Commissioners Clerk Treasurer Assessor All Other NEC	\$ 427,600 28,000 150,000 106,100 95,000 48,500
Highways	\$ 1,048,100
Public Safety Sheriff All Other NEC	\$ 172,200 154,300 17,900
Justice District Court County Court District Attorney All Other NEC	\$ 242,300 84,100 69,200 43,600 45,400
Planning and Zoning	\$ 14,900
Health and Hospitals	\$ 237,700
Airport	\$ 0
Public Welfare	\$ 1,412,500
Parks and Recreation	\$ 171,700
Public Buildings	\$ 38,300
Employees Retirement	\$ 36,100
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 34,700
Capital Outlay	\$ 306,300
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 4,142,300
Outstanding Coursel Balt	
Outstanding General Debt	\$ 0

TOWN OF FRUITA

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 42,440 37,510 4,930
Excise and Franchise Taxes Cigarette Tax Municipal Sales Tax Public Utilities Franchise All Other NEC	\$ 25,820 0 21,610 4,210 0
Licenses and Permits	\$ 4,480
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 4,450
Revenue from Other Governments	\$ 11,840
Federal State Highway Users' Other State All Other NEC	11,840 10,390 1,450
Charges for Current Services Sanitation and Sewage All Other NEC	\$ 25,280 22,160 3,120
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 4,080
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$ 3,660
Transfer from Utilities All Other NEC	3,660
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 122,050
Utility Revenues Water Electric All Other NEC	\$ 53,080 53,080 0

Population 1,850
Motor Vehicle Registration 1,664
Assessed Valuation \$1,974,070
Retail Sales 5,161,206

Municipal Property Taxes \$37,506
State Sales Taxes Paid 88,782
Municipal Levy 19.00 Mills
Streets 16 Miles

TOWN OF FRUITA

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Mayor and Council Clerk Treasurer, Finance Officer All Other NEC	\$ 14,850 980 1,280 1,030 11,560
Streets and Highways	\$ 25,010
Public Safety Fire Police Building Inspection All Other NEC	\$ 30,360 4,830 25,530 0
Justice	\$ 0
Planning and Zoning	\$ 10
Health and Hospitals Sewage Disposal Sanitary Services	\$ 11,980 8,510 0
All Other NEC	3,470
Airport	\$ 0
Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Libraries All Other NEC	\$ 1,080 700 0 380
Public Buildings	\$ 4,360
Employees Retirement	\$ 3,900
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 0
Capital Outlay	\$ 23,370
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 114,920
Utility Expenditures	\$ 125,450
Outstanding Utility Debt Outstanding Revenue Debt Outstanding General Debt Debt Service (G.O. Bonds)	\$ 94,000 0 0

CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership		\$ 620,700 585,700 35,000
Excise and Franchise Taxes Cigarette Tax Municipal Sales Tax		\$ 683,200 0 584,600
Public Utilities Franchise All Other NEC		98,600
Licenses and Permits		\$ 109,100
Fees, Fines and Forfeits		\$ 65,000
Revenue from Other Governments Federal State Highway Users' Other State All Other NEC		\$ 216,200 10,200 127,400 99,000 28,400 78,600
Charges for Current Services Sanitation and Sewage All Other NEC		\$ 756,200 442,400 313,800
Interest, Rentals and Sales		\$ 122,800
Miscellaneous Receipts Transfer from Utilities All Other NEC		\$ 103,400 63,400 40,000
TOTAL REVENUES		\$ 2,676,200
Utility Revenues Water Electric All Other NEC		\$ 740,800 740,800 0 0

Population	22,750
Motor Vehicle Registration	14,624
Assessed Valuation	\$ 41,773,480
Retail Sales	135,754,204
Municipal Property Taxes	\$ 584,829
State Sales Taxes Paid	2,749,920
Municipal Levy	14.00 Mills
Streets	91 Miles

1969 Local Government Financial Compendium

· CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Mayor and Council Clerk Treasurer, Finance Officer All Other NEC	\$ 341,500 38,300 32,900 62,600 207,700
Streets and Highways	\$ 339,600
Public Safety Fire Police Building Inspection All Other NEC	\$ 719,900 313,900 381,200 24,200 600
Justice	\$ 23,900
Planning and Zoning	\$ 26,600
Health and Hospitals Sewage Disposal Sanitary Services All Other NEC	\$ 496,800 247,100 215,100 34,600
Airport	\$ 82,400
Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Libraries All Other NEC	\$ 277,500 226,900 0 50,600
Public Buildings	\$ 64,700
Employees Retirement	\$ 40,800
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 31,700
Capital Outlay	\$ 82,700
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 2,628,100
Utility Expenditures	\$ 1,069,200
Outstanding Utility Debt Outstanding Revenue Debt Outstanding General Debt Debt Service (G.O. Bonds)	\$ 4,535,000 465,500 152,000 56,300

GLOSSARY OF ACCOUNTS

Revenues

<u>Property Taxes</u> include all property taxes levied for the unit of government including general obligation bond levies, except when levied for utility debt service.

<u>Specific Ownership</u> tax on vehicles is also included since the tax is essentially a personal property tax (except those amounts apportioned to utility departments).

Excise and Franchise taxes include retail sales taxes, cigarette taxes, and franchise taxes upon privately owned public utilities. In some cities municipally owned utilities make payments in lieu of taxes to the city's general fund. In applicable instances, these are also included in this category. (See also utility transfers.)

<u>Licenses and Permits</u> include business and non business licenses, occupation taxes, building permits, curb-cut permits and similar revenues. County licenses and permits also include such items as marriage licenses and chauffers and operators licenses.

Fees, Fines and Forfeits are revenues derived from the operation of the courts and the administration of justice.

Revenues from Other Governments include the obvious revenues such as the governmental unit's share of highway users' fund, special motor vehicle registration fees (\$1.50), and firemen and police pension assistance from the state as well as welfare grants. Federal revenues include such receipts as the unit's share of the Taylor Grazing Act, mineral leasing act, and similar federal programs including assistance for special functions, e.g., flood damage, hospitals, airports, etc. Special attention in many counties should be given to the inclusion of federal funds for implementing the Economic Opportunities Act. It should be noted that all counties do not have this program.

All Other NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) includes receipts from governments other than state or federal. However, when federal or state assistance was not clearly set forth in the audit, this category may also include one or both of them.

Revenues (cont'd.)

Charges for Current Services at the county level include those fees and charges made by the county officers in the performance of their duties or for services performed for others. At the municipal level, this category includes similar charges for services rendered, but emphasis has been placed on sanitation and sewerage charges when audit reports permitted. Otherwise, all charges are placed in the sub-category NEC.

<u>Interest, Rentals and Sales</u> includes revenues from the investment of idle funds, public land or building rentals, and sales of assets including real and personal property owned by the governmental entity.

Miscellaneous and All Other Receipts is the residual category in which all unidentified revenues were placed along with those revenues not included in any of the major categories above. Special emphasis in this category for municipal governments has been placed on utility receipts transferred from surplus or net revenues to the general fund or other operational funds when applicable. A distinction is made in the compendium between transfers and payments from municipally owned utilities in lieu of taxes (See Franchise Taxes).

<u>Utility Revenues</u> include all receipts from all sources in support of municipally owned utilities. (See Property Taxes.)

Expenditures

General Administration includes expenditures for the specific offices listed and expenditures for general categories such as public works administration, personnel administration, purchasing, data processing, etc. These latter functions are placed in the All Other NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) sub-category.

Streets and Highways include all expenditures for road and street maintenance. Most units of government also include street lighting. Where possible, street sweeping and snow removal have not been included but have been placed in sanitary services. Since no general definition of capital outlay has been universally adopted, streets and highways may or may not include capital construction. Where an expenditure is designated as capital outlay it has been placed in that category.

<u>Public Safety</u> attempts to classify expenditures for fire, police, building inspection, sheriff and other functions designed to promote public safety; but these should be distinguished from those "safety functions" devoted to public health. These expenditures are included, when possible, in Health and Hospitals.

<u>Justice Expenditures</u> include all court costs, district attorney's, and <u>Public Defender's</u> expenditures when applicable.

<u>Planning and Zoning</u> includes expenditures for planning, zoning, administration, and boards of adjustments. In those units where building inspection is a part of zoning control, such expenditures are included. Where possible, however, building inspection costs are separated and listed under public safety.

Health and Hospitals for county governments include expenditures for health services and inspections in addition to hospital expenditures when operated by the county or funded by a county-wide mill levy. Expenditures in this category for municipalities include sewage disposal services, sanitation services as well as health and hospital outlays.

<u>Airport</u> includes all outlays for air service and connected functions when the audits clearly indicate them as such.

<u>Public Welfare</u> excludes old age pension payments, but includes all other welfare expenditures.

Parks and Recreation includes libraries as well as other community facilities such as a museum.

Expenditures (Cont'd.)

<u>Public Buildings</u> expenditures are essentially those necessary for the upkeep and maintenance of governmental structures, and associated grounds. All units, however, do not itemize such costs in their audit report.

<u>Employees' Retirement</u> includes social security and retirement benefits paid by the unit of government.

<u>Miscellaneous and Unclassified Expenditures</u> include all outlays for which no other category is applicable or those which remain unidentified in the annual report.

<u>Capital Outlay</u> includes all identifiable expenditures for capital improvements and capital equipment whether from current funds or bond funds.

<u>Utility Expenditures</u> include all outlays for the operations of municipally owned utilities, debt service, and transfers to other funds.

<u>Outstanding Debt</u> is listed as it appears in the audit report. Where no debt is listed, either no debt exists or the audit failed to report it.

CITY SERVICES

HEALTH SERVICES; 1970:

County Population	52,598
Dental	
Dentists Persons per Dentist	32 1.640
Medical	2,040
Doctors	120
Persons per Doctor	437
Active Registered Nurses	247

SOURCE: Colorado West Statistical Reference

-	HOSPITALS			
		Number of Facilities	Number of Beds	Patient Days 1969
	Collbran	1	17	1,265
	Fruita	1	20	3,959
	Grand Junction	_3_	32.7	80,498
	TOTAL, Hospitals	5	364	85,722
1	NURSING HOMES			
	Grand Junction	6	374	82,111
	Palisade	_1_	93	30,989
	TOTAL, Nursing Homes	7	467	113,100
	TOTAL, ALL MEDICAL FACILIT	IES 12	831	198,822

SOURCE: Colorado State Plan for Construction of Hospitals and Health Facilities

EDUCATION

MESA COUNTY STUDENT LOAD, 1970-71 SCHOOL YEAR:

Enrollment in County Schools	13,857
Number of Certified Teachers	724
Ratio, Students/Teachers	19.2/1

SOURCE: Colorado West Statistical Reference

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR STATE	AND COUNTY	- 1960	Census Data	(UPDATE)
	State of C	olorado	Mes	a County
	Persons	Percent	Persons	Percent
Persons 25 years old and over	940,803	100.0	27,743	100.0
No School years completed	11,046	1.2	507	1.8
Elementry: 1 to 3 years	33,056	3,5	724	2.6
5 to 6 years	42,200	4.5	1,188	4.3
7 years	39,674	4.2	1,220	4.4
8 years	157,634	16.8	4,965	17.9
High School: 1 to 3 years	167,950	17.9	5,272	19.0
4 years	272,027	28.9	7,844	28.3
College: 1 to 3 years	116,499	12.4	3,337	12.0
4 years or more	100,717	10.7	2.686	9.7
Median School Years Completed	12	.1		

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED FOR UNITED STATES - 1960 Census Data (UPDATE)

	Persons	Percent
Persons 25 years old and over	99,438,000	100.0
Elementry: less than 5 years	8,303,000	8.3
5 to 7 years	13,754,000	13.8
8 years	17,443,000	17.5
High School:1 to 3 years	19,116,000	19.2
4 years or more	24,455,000	24.6
Median School Years Completed		10.6

SOURCE: Population Studies and Roadway Plan, 1966-1980

TABLE 63

ENROLLMENT AND BUDGET SCHOOL DISTRICT 51, 1951 - 1966

Year	E	nrollment			Budget
1951-1952		7,233			\$ 1,345,742
1952-1953		7,536			1,711,693
1953-1954		7,904			1,893,244
1954-1955		8,555		۹.	2,067,893
1955-1956		9,692			2,374,934
1956-1957		10,089			3,079,388
1957-1958		10,460			3,747,578
1958-1959		10,610			3,545,543
1959-1960		10,906			3,968,139
1960-1961		11,048			4,456,222
1961-1962		11,468			4,598,240
1962-1963		11,883			4,755,380
1963-1964*		12,148			4,974,243
1964-1965*		12,146			5,340,324
1965-1966		12,300			5,753,984
1966-1967					6,301,663
*Opening of Catholic School.	App	roximately	400	students	transferred from

Source: Frank L. Bailey, Business Manager, School District 51

District 51 schools.

TABLE 64

PAYROLL AND EMPLOYMENT BY KIND SCHOOL DISTRICT 51, 1965

Code	Payroll		Employment by Kind	nt
Bus. Off.	\$ 88,352.16		20	
Supt. Off.	58,449,42		10	
Prin.	149,538.22		20	
Curr. & Instr.	32,954.26		4	
Teachers	3,229,318.15		629	
Counselors	103,449.32		. 22	
Sec. & Cler.	97,986.54			
Asst. Prin.	92,655.58		46	
Librarians	74,035.87	⊸t.	13	
Psych.	4,449.44		37	
Health			1	
Drivers	28,900.87		9	
Mech.	85,804.31		72	
Custodial	27,137.58		6	
	260,555.22		71	
Maint.	161,385.20		37	
Food Serv.				
(Dir. & Sec.)	11,399.98		1	
Food Serv.			-	
(Cooks)	81,634.21		189	
Total	\$4.588.006.93		4 405	
Total	\$4,588,006.83		1,187	

Source: Frank L. Bailey, Business Manager, School District 51

TABLE 65

ENROLLMENT, FACULTY, TOTAL EMPLOYMENT AND
PAYROLL, MESA JUNIOR COLLEGE, 1959 - 1964

Year	Enrollment	Faculty	Total Employment	Total Payroll*
1959-1960	775	45	468	\$ 460,663.93
1960-1961	884	49	477	521,834.37
1961-1962	1,111	56	520	530,365.75
1962-1963	1,218	62	763 ~	733,503.05
1963-1964	1,332	70	747	953,949.30
1964-1965	1,468	76	727	1,033,811.05
1965-1966	1,600	81	753	1,164,159.41
1970-1971 (Projected)	2,500	125		

Source: Business Office, Mesa College

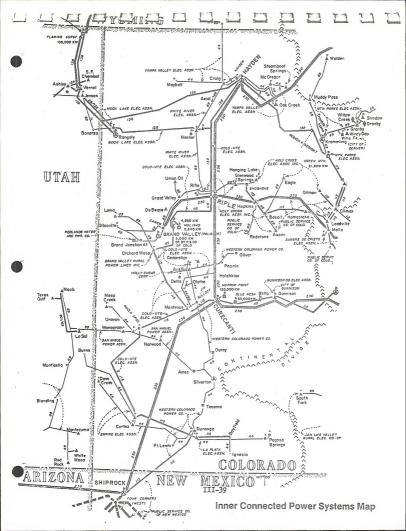
^{*} These figures include Rangely College employees and student help.

UTILITIES

Assessment of all Utility Companies Serving Mesa County in 1970:

Type of Service	Number of Companies	Valuation
Railroad Companies	1	\$2,551,440
Private Car Line Companies	1	57,590
Railway Express Agency	1	550
Air Line Companies	2	387,220
Electric Companies	1	8,184,380
Rural Electric Companies	3	817,590
Telephone Companies	3	4,122,960
Telegraph Companies	1	7,590
Gas Companies	1	381,690
Gas Pipeline Carrer Companies	3	958,340
Water Companies	_1_	1,520
	18	\$17,472,670
TOTAL		

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission



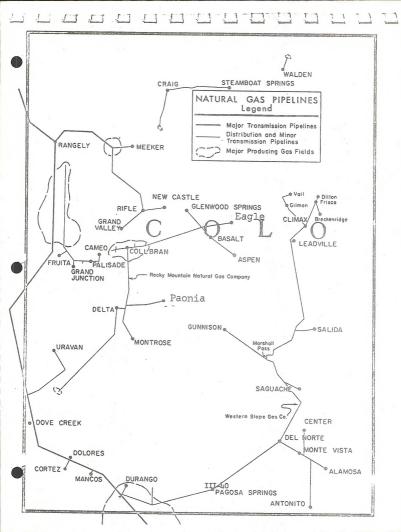


TABLE 56 (UPDATE)
NUMBER OF TELEPHONES, Mesa County 1950 - 1964

Year	c						Total	Grand Junction	Fruita	Palisade	Clifton
1950		•					.10,887	8,826	869	745	447
1951					٠.		.11,562	9,428	893	773	468
1952							.12,174	9,970	926	766	512
1953				•			.12,553	10,377	912	752	512
1954		۰					.12,790	10,637	899	759	495
1955		•					.14,114	11,860	938	786	530
1956			•			•	.16,207	13,732	1,058	831	586
1957			•				.20,632	14,969	1,152	893	618
1958		•			•		.18,539	15,729	1,249	903	658
1959			•				.19,352	16,421	1,276	941	714
1960					•		.20,500	17,426	1,314	1,008	752
1961							.20,945	17,774	1,380	1,021	770
1962			•				.21,512	18,294	1,419	1,055	804
1963	•				•		.22,345	18,922	1,474	1,076	876
1964							.22,983	19,428	1,555	1,102	898

Source: Mountain States Telephone Company, Grand Junction Office.

TABLE 58

(UPDATE)

KILOWATT HOUR SALES OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY Grand Junction

Public Servi	ce Co. of Colorado	Grand Valley Ru	ral Power Lines
Year	KWH Sales	Year	KWH Sales
1955	39,438,433		
1956	42,125,054		
1957	44,839,651		
1958	46,740,027	٠.	
1959	48,724,668		
1960	52,127,267	1960	15,914,978
1961	66,008,110	1961	17,140,505
1962	64,028,608	1962	18,488,716
1963	61,143,338	1963	19,779,460
1964	65,539,000	1964	20,948,861
1965	69,304,000	1965	21,869,548

Source: Western Colorado Regional Planning Commission

TABLE 57

(UPDATE)

PUBLIC SERVICE NATURAL GAS TAPS, Mesa County 1952 - 1964

Gr. Junction Year Total Fringe Fruita Clifton Palis	Orchard sade Mesa Redlands
1952 1,411 1,411	
1953 3,042 2,853 190	
1954 4,329 3,910 258 67 9	14
1955 6,195 5,167 339 131 18	369
1956 7,520 6,020 406 186 24	5 663
1957 8,286 6,417 441 218 28	1 818 111
1958 9,258 6,984 479 226 31	5 968 286
1959 9,945 7,248 500 240 37	0 1,218 369
1960 10,462 7,522 518 268 41	1 1,322 421
1961 11,097 7,855 568 307 45	4 1,413 500
1962 11,759 8,235 611 354 51	2 1,502 545
1963 12,159 8,362 636 404 53	7 1,599 621
1964 12,667 8,625 655 439 60	1 1,646 701

Some apartments are served by master meters. There are a number of homes served by bottled gas.

Source: Public Service Company of Colorado

COMMUNICATIONS

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS (Update with present circulation figures)

Daily

Grand Junction Sentinel

Weekly

Fuita Times Palisade Tribune

COUNTY TELEVISION STATIONS

KREX-TV - Grand Junction. Went on the air in 1954 and is a CBS affiliate station broadcasting on Channel 5.

COUNTY RADIO STATIONS

City	Station	Went on the Air	Frequency	Network
Grand Junction	KEXO	1948	1230ke	ABC, Inter- mountain
Grand Junction	KREX	1926	920kc	CBS
Grand Junction	KREX-FM	1960	92.3mc	
Grand Junction	KSTR	1957	620mc	
Grand Junction	KWSL	1961	1340mc	MBS, Keystone

TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Mountain States Telephone Company

Nucla-Naturita Telephone Company

Westcol Radio Dispatch

In 1963, these companies listed 69,836 miles of telephone line

in Mesa County.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES

Western Union Telegraph Company - 787 miles of telegraph line in the county in 1963.

SOURCE: Colorado Yearbook 1962-1964

TRANSPORTATION

MESA COUNTY HIGHWAY MILAGE BY ADMINISTERING AGENCY:

State & Federal

273.9 miles

County

1,423.2 miles

Total

1.697.2 miles

SOURCE: Colorado West Statistical Reference

1,69/.2 miles

BUS SERVICE

Mesa County is served by three bus lines; The Continental Trailways Bus Company, the Plateau Vally Stage Lines, and the Wilderness Lines. Continental Trailways serves the county with daily buses to and from Denver, Salt Lake City, Pueblo and Durango, all operating out of Grand Junction. The Plateau Valley Stage Lines and the Wilderness Lines serve Grand Junction, Collbran, Molina, Mesa, Meeker, Craige, Hamilton and Riw Blanco.

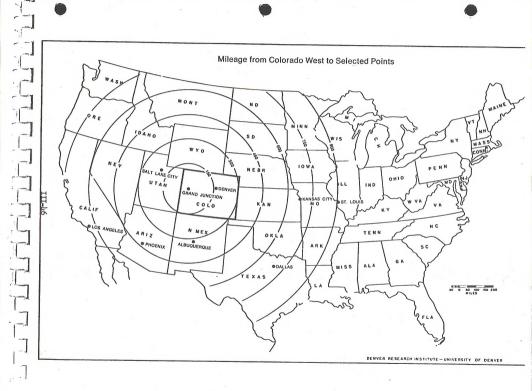
RAILWAY SERVICE

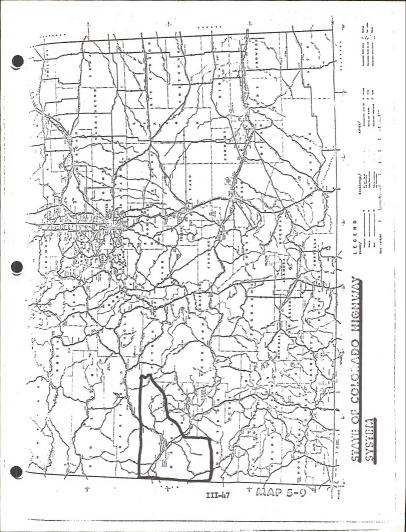
The Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad provides connections from Grand Junction to Denver, Salt Lake City and Pueblo.

AIRLINE SERVICE

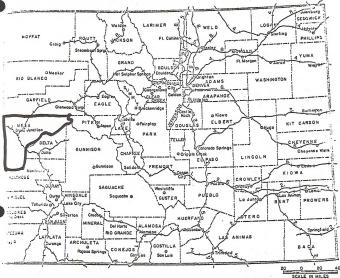
Airline services are provided at Walker Field, a jointly owned and operated City-County airport just outside of Grand Junction. Service is provided by United Air Lines, Frontier Airlines, and Aspen Airways, with flights to Aspen, Denver, Fueblo, Gunnison, Montrose and Cortez, Colorado, as well as many cities in New Mexico, Texas, Utah, Nevada, and California.

SOURCE: Population Studies and Roadway Plan, 1966-1980





MAP 5-10 RAILROAD LINES IN COLORADO



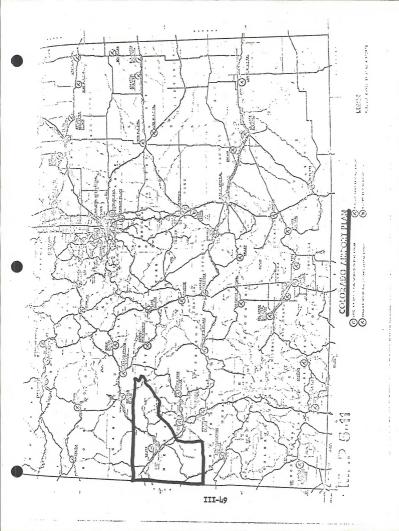
LEGEND

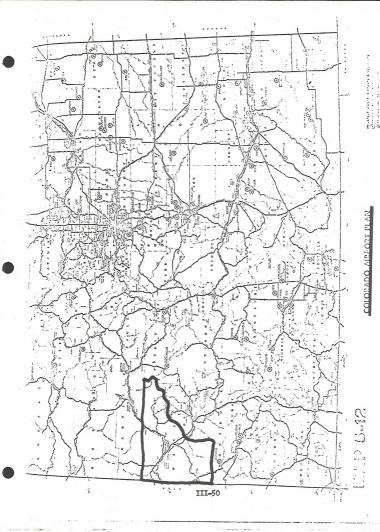
- L Denver & Rio Grande Western
- 2. Atchison, Topoka & Santa Fe
- 3. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific
- 4. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy
- Colorado & Southern
- 6. Missouri Pacific
 - Colorado & Wyoming
- 8. Union Pacific
- 9. Great Western

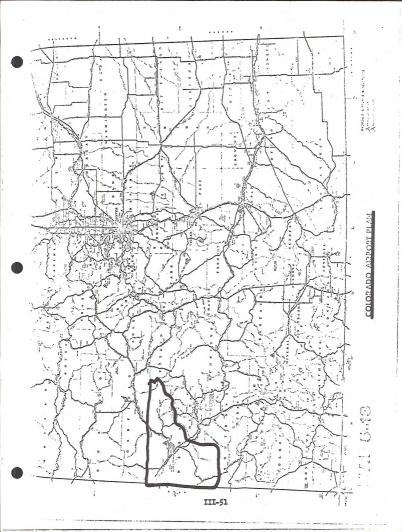
Data Source: Colorado State Department

of Highways

III-48







Retail Sales by Business Class: Fiscal 1970:

Apparel	\$ 4,865,000
Automotive	43,634,000
Food	31,693,000
Furniture	7,451,000
General Merchandise	17,745,000
Lodging	2.689.000
Lumber & Building	11.397.000
Professional and Personal Services	1.512.000
Public Utility	9,516,000
Unclassified Retail	12.607.000
Farm and Garden Produce	805.000
Mfg Trading. Jobbing	15,923,000
Miscellaneous	112,000
TOTAL	\$159.948.000

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

Adjusted Gross Income for Fiscal 1968, 1969, 1970:

1968	\$107,059,765
1969	116,494,341
1970	126,632,579

Per Capita Adjusted Gross Income - Fiscal 1970:

Mesa County	\$2,328
-------------	---------

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

Mineral Industries, 1967

Number of Establishments Total: With 20 Employees or more:	52 4	
All Employees	500	
Number:		
Payroll:	\$3,600,000	
Production, development and Exploration Workers		
Number:	300	
Manhours	600,000	
Wages	\$ 2,000,000	
	\$ 4,800,000	
Value Added in Mining		
Cost of Supplies and Purchased Machinery Installed:	\$ 9,200,000	
	\$13,000,000	
Value of Shipments and Receipts		
Capital Expenditures:	\$ 1,000,000	

Source: 1967 Census of Mineral Industries

Wholesale Trade: 1967 - Mesa County

WHOLESale Hadey 1707 Hesa souncy		
Total, All Establishments:		
Number:		117
Sales:		\$17,192,000
Payroll:		\$ 5,615,000
Paid Employees:		977
Proprietors:		50
Merchant Wholesalers:		
Number:		88
Sales:		\$54,961,000
Other Operating Types:		
Number:		29
Sales:		\$16,231,000

Source: 1967 Census of Business; Wholesale Trade

Wholesale Trade; 1967 - Grand Junction

			% or com	ty lotal	
Total, All Establishments:					
Number:	98		84		
Sales:	\$65.046.000		26		
Payroll:	\$ 5,001,000		89		
Pay Employees:	860		88		
Proprietors:	40		80		
Merchant Wholesalers:					
Number:	74		84		
Sales:	\$50.001.000		91		
Other Operating Types:					
Number:	24		83		
Sales:	\$15,045,000		93		
	1-31-31		,,,		
Source: 1967 Census of Busine	ss: Wholesale Trade				
Selected Services; 1967 - Mesa	County				
Total, All Establishments					
Number:			418		
Receipts:		4	12,233,000		
Proprietors:			346		
Total All Establishments with	Payroll		-		
Number:			191		
Receipts:			10.526.000		
Payroll:		4	3,610,000		
Paid Employees:			900		
Total All Establishment, by Ki	nd of Business Groups	Nur	ber	Receipts	
Hotels, Motels, Tourist C		70		\$3,168,000	
2 2 4		720		40 400 000	

% of County Total

\$2,437,000

\$3,178,000

\$1,141,000 \$1,267,000

Source: 1967 Census of Business, Selected Services

Personal Services

Motion Pictures

Miscellaneous Business Services

Miscellaneous Repair Services

Auto Repair, Auto Services, Garages

Other Amusement, Recreation Services

Mesa County Land Ownership In Acres:

Public	1,504,171
Private	555,531
% of Total	27.7
TOTAL	2,059,702

Use of Privately Owned Land in Mesa County In Acres:

Irrigated	89,951
Dry Farming	4,550
Irrigated Pasture & Meadow	14,602
Grazing	437,175
Other Uses	2,112

Value of All Mesa County Crops: (update)

1968	\$9,350,333
1969 (Preliminary)	\$9,752,195

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

Number of Head and Value of Livestock, 1969 & 1970

	Number	of Head	<u>v</u> .	alue
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Cattle Sheep Horses, Mules & Burros Swine Poultry* Bees**	46,130 31,690 2,429 54 4,488 1,183	50,209 35,697 2,712 119 4,668 962	\$1,603,260 149,930 114,240 400 1,880 4,620	\$1,794,640 161,630 137,970 1,170 1,950 3,850

^{*} figures by the dozen **figures by the stand

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

AGRICULTURE: Revised 2/1969

Approximate annual amounts of agricultural commodities produced locally: APPROX. NO. APPROXIMATE

<u>xfCDUCT</u>	ACRES PLANTED	PRODUCTI	CI	
Corn	15,000	1,300,000	Bushels	
Serghum	1,519	121,520	Bushels	
Wheat	881	16,201	Bushels	
Oats	3,123		Bushels	
Barley	2,650	137,900	Bushels	
Alfalfa Hay	27,525	89,080	Tons	
Peans	1,600	24,300	Bags	
Sugar Beets	4,412	79,858		
Tonatoes	550	6,600	Tons	
Melons	70	4	Tons	
Other Vegetables	7 2 3	na		
Apples	790	155.335	Bushels	
Pears	922	152,869	Bushels	
Peaches	3,520	499,478	Bushels	(Shippad)
Cherries	279	15,375	Eushels	
Sweet Cherries	85	3,056	Bushels	
Apricots	224	32,044	Bushels	
Grapes	10		Pounds	
		•		

LIVESTOCK & PROCESSED PRODUCTS	# of ANIMALS	PRODUCTION FOR HET.
boef Cattle	58,500	12,500 Steers
theep and Lambs	68,555	85,981 Lbs. Wcoi
Hogs	6,500	10,000 for slaughter
Dairy Cows	4,000	26,288,435 Lbs. Milly
Poultry		674,397 Doz. Eggs

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME:

Tot	al Fruit Crop Sales (Average Annual)	. \$3,446,300
Fie	ld Crop Sales (Average Annual)	8,325,176
Veg	etable Crop Sales (Average Angual)	153,578
Hor	ticultural Specialties & Forest Products (Av. Annual)	 133,446
Liv	estock Sales (Av. Annual)	7,131,511
Mur	series	1.360,000
	TOTAL MESA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INCOME	\$20, 549, 711

TRI RIVER EXTENSION OFFICES:

County Courthouse - Delta, Colorado - Phone: 874-3519 County Courthouse - Grand Junction, Colorado - Phone: 242-9542 County Courthouse - Montrose, Colorado - Phone: 249-3935

The Tri River Area Extension Offices listed above are "off campus" representation of Colorado State University. They have acess to the resources of Colorado Stutiversity and try to keep current on research results in order that they may better serve you. The Extension Staff is prepared to serve you in agriculture, home economics and youth work, or to answer your questions on these related subjects.

III-56 Source: Bureau of Business Research, University of Colorado.

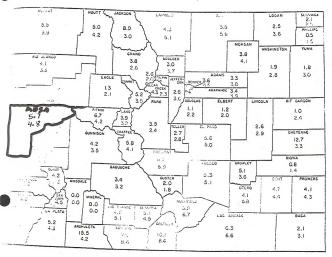
EMPLOYMENT

Local Government Employment and Payrolls in Mesa County; October 1967:

Population, 1966 Employees	52,600 2,458
Full time only	1,836
Full time State Government employees	679
October Payroll	926
Education	651
Teachers only	452
Functions other than education	275
Other and Unallocable	35
Average earnings, full-time employees))
Teachers	550
Others	425
Full Time Equivalent Employment	1,931
Education	1,315
Teachers only	820
Functions other than education	616
Highways	113
Public Welfare	39
Hospitals	
Health	20
Police Protection	57
Fire Protection	38
Sewerage	0
Sanitation other than sewerage	38 9 25
Parks and Recreation	40
Natural Resources	43
	
Housing and Urban Renewal Correction	12
Libraries	31
Financial Administration	47
General Control	62
Water Supply	45
Other Local Utilities	

Source: Volume 7, Number 6, Colorado, Page 42.

MAP 5-2 CIVILIAN UNEMPLOYMENT RATE



SCALE IN MILES

LEGEND

- (State Rate: 4.0)
- (State Projected Rate: 4.3)
- Counties Above State Projection 1970

Data Source: State and County Industry and Occupational Projections E.D.A.

TABLE 23

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, MESA COUNTY AND COLORADO, 1940 - 1960

							Ch	rcent ange County	Ch	rcent ange County
		esa Coun	•		Colorado	•	Col	orado	Co	lorado
	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	1940	- 1950		- 1960
Total Employment	10,010	13,427	17,841	349,735	476,644	626,769	34.1	36.3	32.9	31.5
Sectoral Employment:										
Agriculture & Forestry	3,341	2,949	2,047	73,911	72,419	48,660	. 11 7	2 1	-30.6	-32.8
Manufacturing	333	636	1,212	35,823	58,896		91.0		90.6	67.9
Mining	191	275	997	15,897	10.275		44.0		262.5	38.7
Government	368	1,445b	2,391	31,129		b 84,643		62.8		67.1
Transportation, Communi-		-,	=,001	01,120	00,001	04,045	232.0	02.0	03.3	07.1
cation, and Utilities	1,183	1,694	1,747	29,587	45,545	49.948	43.2	53.9	2.5	9.7
Trade	1,840	2,695	3,852	67,201		127,900	46.5	48.5	42.9	28.1
∐Wholesale Trade	385	590	832	11,468	19,592		53.2	70.8	41.0	26.5
Retail Trade	1,455	2,105	3,020	55,878		103,119	44.7	62.6	45.4	13.5
Construction	597	1,233	1,362	17,869	38,085		106.5	113.1	10.5	16.0
F.I.R.E. ¹	223	369	644	11.565	16,947		65.5	46.5	74.5	74.4
Services	1,793 ^a		3,157°			20,552°		34.2	72.6	40.0
Miscellaneous	141	302	432	5,831		21,182		40.8	43.0	198.9
Labor Force	11,843	14,712	18,928			680,752		21.7	28.7	32.7
Unemployment:	,	,		121, 100	020,010	000,702	24.2	21.1	20.1	34.1
Actual	1,833	1,285	1,087	74,958	36 541	53,983	-20 0	51 2	-15.4	47.7
Percent	15.5	8.7	5.7	17.8	7.1	7.9	-20.0	-31.3	-13.4	41.1
Population	33,791	38,974		,123,296:			15.3	18.0	30.1	32.4
Labor Force Propensity (Labor Force as a Per-										
cent of Population	34.9	34.5	35.2	37.5	36.0	35.7				
¹ Finance, Insurance, and R	eal Estate									

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate alnoludes education (public and private).

SOURCE: ECONOMIC BASE STUDY OF MESA COUNTY AND GRAND JUNCTION

blncludes only public education. clincludes only private education.

Source:

EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, 1940, 1950, AND 1960: MESA COUNTY AND COLORADO

7 7 99 2							1940 - Perco	ent	1950 - Pero Cha	cent	
	1	Mesa Co	inty		Colorad	0	Mesa	Colo-	Mesa	Colo-	
Occupational Group	1940	1950	1960	1940	1950	1960	County	rado	County	rado	
Professional, Technical,											
and Kindred Workers	773	1,234	2,572	32,299	50,085	83,048	59.6	55.1	108.4	65.8	
Farmers and Farm											
Managers	2,280	1,899	1,258	45,155	42,463	28,637	-12.5	- 60	- 33.8	- 32.6	
Managers, Proprietors,											
and Officials	1,044	1,352	1,877	36,694	49,665	65,063	29.5	35.3	38.8	31.0	
Clerical and Kindred (1,365	2,135	(60,736	96,587	((56.4	59.0	
Workers (1,419			(60,580			(65.9	(59.9			
Sales Workers (989	1,305	(36,145	46,200	((32.0	27.8	
Craftsmen, Foremen,											
and Kindred Workers	1,027	1,740	2,217	36,035	62,975	81,075	69.4	74.8	27.4	28.7	
Operators and Kindred											
Workers	1,012	1,559	2,133		62,817			28.4		45.5	
Private Household Works	ers 290	214	470	11,657	8,268	13,728	-26.2	-29.1	119.6	66.0	
Service, Except Private											
Household Workers	635	1,026	1,811	30,680	41,820	59,765	61.6	36.3	76.5	42.9	
Farm Laborers and		•								***	
Foremen	979	993	648	26,557	27,699	15,497	1.4	4.3	-34.7	-44.1	
Laborers, Except Farm	1										
Laborers	465	802	872		27,944					6.8	
Miscellaneous	86	258	543		6,027				-	330.2	
Total Employment	10,010	13,427	17,841	349,735	476,644	626,769	34.1	36.3	32.9	31.5	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1940, 1950, and 1960, (Washington: Government Printing Office).

TABLE 25

EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, 1940, 1950, AND 1960 FOR GRAND JUNCTION, MESA COUNTY, THE MESA COUNTY AREA, THE WESTERN SLOPE, AND COLORADO

		Employn	nent	Growth (Percent)	Growth (Percent)		
	1940	1950	1960	1940-1950	1950-1960		
Grand Junction	4,178	5,447	7,186	30.4	31.9		
Mesa County	10,010	13,427	17,841	34.1	32.9		
Mesa County Area	*22,727	29,507	34,468	29.8	16.8		
Western Slope**	59,328	72,586	78,760	22.3	8.5		
Colorado	349,735	476,644	626,769	36.3	31.5		
*) Defined in Ta	able 21						

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1940, 1950, and 1960, (Washington: Government Printing Office).

MANUFACTURERS

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES, PAYROLL, PRODUCTION WORKERS, AND VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS - 1967:

Number of Establishments	60
With 20 employees or more	15
Number of Employees	1,700
Payrol1	\$8,100,000
Number of Production Workers	1,200
Man-hours worked	2,400,000
Wages paid	\$5,200,000
Value added by manufacture	\$18,800,000
Cost of materials	\$16,700,000
Value of shipments	\$35,600,000
Capital expenditures, new	\$2,100,000

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP - 1967:

	NUM			
	1-19	20-99	100-249	TOTAL.
Food & Kindred Products	11	6	0	17
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2	0	0	2
Lumber and Wood Products	4	0	. 0	4
Printing and Publishing	5	0	1	. 6
Chemicals and Allied Products	1	0	0	1
Petroleum and Coal Products	1	0	1	2
Rubber and Plastics Products	1	0	0	1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	5	1	0	6
Fabricated Metal Products	3	1	0	4
Machinery, except Electrical	7	0	0	7
Electrical Equipment and Supplies	0	0	4	4
Transportation Equipment	2	0	0	2
Instruments and Related Products	1	0	1	2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	2	0	0	2

SOURCE: 1967 Census of Manufactures, U.S. Bureau of the Census

LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

June 1971

Name of Firm	Employees	Product
Acme Machinery Company	1-19	Mining & Drilling Equipment
Alco Building Company	1-19	Pre-Fab Buildings
American Gilsonite Company	150-200	Refining-Gasoline, Coke
Arden Meadow Gold Dairies	20-99	Dairy Products
Armco Metal Products Division	1-19	Sheet Metal Products
Automatic Screw Machine Products	1-19	Precision Screw Machine Parts
AEC Plant	100-250	Uranium Sampling Plant
Aztec Venetian Blind Company	1-19	Venetian Blinds
Barnes Bullets, Inc.	1-19	Custom Made Bullets
Big J. Sheet Metal	1-19	Air Conditioning, Heating Sheet Metal
Blackline Asphalt Sales of Colorado	1-19	Asphalt Products
Blanchat Machine Company	1-19	Aircraft Parts & Equipment
Brach Packing Company	1-19	Meat Packing
Bratton Window Company	1-19	Window Manufacturers
Brawley Automotive Machines	1-19	Engines & Motors
Burkey Lumber Company	1-19	Sawmil1
Burton's Furniture & Antiques	1-19	Custom Built Furniture
Canvas Products Company	1-19	Canvas Products
Carroll's Home Improvement Company	1-19	Sheet Metal Work
Casting Inc.	1-19	Foundry, Brass Cast Iron, Aluminum
Champion Boot & Saddlery	1-19	Boots & Saddles
Chemtron Corporation	1-19	Oxygen, Acetylene
Clymer's Rose Glen Dairy	20-99	Dairy Products
Coca-Cola Bottling Company	1-19	Bottled Soft Drinks
Cochran Outdoor Advertising Co.	1-19	Signs & Advertising Displays
Colescotts Ice & Lockers	1-19	Ice
Colorado Hickok	100-249	Electrical Indicating Equip.
Colorado Printing Company	1-19	Commercial Printing
Colorado Survault Co., Inc.	1-19	Plastic Fabricating
Colorado West Packers Inc.	1-19	Meat Packing
Crescent Creamery	20-99	Dairy Products

MANUFACTURERS (cont.)

Customline Products	1-19	Cabinet Makers
THE DAILY SENTINEL	20-99	Newspaper
Darnell Optical Company	1-19.	Lens Grinding, Ophthalmic
Davis Lumber & Supply Company	1-19	Lumber & Wood Products
Dawson's Pikup Kamper	1-19	Pickup Campers & Canopies
Delta Products, Inc.	20-99	Transistorized Ignition Systems
Denning Lumber Company	1-19	Lumber & Wood Products
Dentists Laboratory	1-19	Dental Equipment & Supplies
Dixson, Incorporated	250-300	Electric Components & Assessories
Douglas Optical	1-19	Lens Grinding, Ophthalmic
Enstrom Candy Company	1-19	Candy
Equipment Associates	1-19	Gray-Iron Foundries
Feller Furniture Company	1-19	Wood Furniture & Boats
First Street Cabinet Shop	1-19	Millwork Plant
Golden Krust Bakeries	1-19	Bakery Products
Grand Junction Concrete Pipe Co.	1-19	Concrete Pipe
Grand Junction Machine Company	1-19	Machine Shop
Grand Junction Monument Co.	1-19	Monuments
Grand Junction Steel Fabricating Co.	20-99	Fabricating Plate Work-Boiler Shops
Grand Mattress & Upholstery Factory	1-19	Custom Made Mattresses
Grand Valley Rendering Co.	1-19	Grease & Tallow
Grimsley's Custom Furniture	1-19	Custom Furniture & Upholstering
Guild Optical Company	1-19	Lens Grinding, Ophthalmic
Hamon Upholstery	1-19	Furniture Restoration
Harbert Lumber Company	1-19	Lumber & Wood Products
Harding Glass	20-99	Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Enamel
Harms Steel Inc.	20-99	Steel Fabricating
Hawthorne Dry Ice Company	1-19	Dry Ice
Holsum Bakers	20-99	Bakery Products
Home Style Bakery	1-19	Bakery Products
HyGrade Laboratories, Inc.	1-19	Handlotion
Independent Lumber Company	20-99	Building Materials
Intermountain Printing & Stationery	1-19	Commercial Printing

MANUFACTURERS (cont.)

Iseminger Maching Company	1-19	Machine Shop
Johnson, W.B. Company, Inc.	1-19	Blowers, Exhaust & Ventilation Fam
Kelley Stone Company	1-19	Native Stone
Kuner Empson Co.	250-499	Canned Produce
Lane & Company	20-99	Air Conditioners, Blowers, & Exhaust Fans
Laser Data Corporation	1-19	Lasers
Layton Brother Drum Company	20-99	Fabricated Metal Products
Martsolf Inc.	1-19	Electronics
Mesa-Matoe	1-19	Wholesale Produce
Mesa Orthopedic Appliance	1-19	Artificial Limbs, Braces
Morrison Refining Company	1-19	Oil Refining
Mt. Garfield Plumbing, Heating, & Sheet Metal	1-19	Sheet Metal Products
National Cylinder Gas Division	1-19	Industrial Gases
Old World Meat Company	1-19	Meat Products
Pepsi Cola Bottling Company	1-19	Bottled Soft Drinks
Plastics Products Company	1-19	Plastic Products
Port-O-Sign	1-19	Magnetic Signs
Quality Meat & Locker Company	1-19	Meat Products
Quahada Engineering	1-19	Printing
Radio & Electronic Supply Company	1-19	Electric Scoreboards
Screw Maching Specialties, Inc.	1-19	Screws
Sentinel Printing Company	1-19	Commercial Printing
Seven-Up Bottling Company	1-19	Bottled Soft Drinks
Sigler Products & Tool	1-19	Die Makers
Skyline Dental Laboratory	1-19	Dental Equipment & Supplies
Smith Chemical Company	20-99	Fertilizers
Sparton-Colorado, Inc.	100-150	Electronics
Surface Creek Creamery	1-19	Fluid Milk
Tim's Trophies	1-19	Engraving
Towne House Leather Craft	1-19	Leather Products
Tri-Star Corporation	1-19	Tool Manufacturers
Turf Incorporated	1-19	Turf

MANUFACTURERS (cont.)

Ultronix, Incorporated	100-150	Research Instruments, Science & Engineering
Union Carbide Corporation	500-999	Uranium & Vanadium
United Redi-Mix, Inc.	1-19	Ready Mixed Concrete
Uranium Instruments Company	1-19	Radiation Detection Equipment
Valley Building Supply Company	1-19	Concrete Products
Vick's Pastry Shop	1-19	Bakery Products
Weddle Plant Research Laboratory	20-100	Seeds & Research
West Chemical Products, Inc.	1-19	Chemicals
Western Gunsmiths	1-19	Customs Guns & Repairing
Western Livestock Supply	1-19	Saddles, Leather Goods
Western Meat Packers	50-99	Meat Products
Western Neon Company	1-19	Signs & Advertising Displays
Western Slope Dental Laboratory	1-19	Dental Equipment & Supplies
Western Slope Plumbing, Heating, & Sheet Metal Company	1-19	Sheet Metal Products
Western Slope York Company	1-19	Air Conditioning & Refrigeration
Westinghouse Air Brake & Drilling Di	v. 1-19	Tool Manufacturing
Wheeling Corragating Company	1-19	Fabrication, Structural Steel and Ornamental Products
Whitewater Building Materials Corp.	1-19	Ready Mixed Concrete
Wilson & Young Printers & Stationary	1-19	Commercial Printing
Zale Optical	1-19	Optical Equipment

SOURCES: University of Colorado, Bureau of Business Research
1971 Colorado Industrial Capability Register

RAW MATERIALS

Mineral Industries; 1967

Number of Establishments Total	52
With 20 Employees or more	- -
All Employees	
Number:	500
Payroll:	\$3,600,000
Production, Development, and	
Exploration Workers	
Number:	300
Manhours:	600,000
Wages:	\$2,000,000
Value Added in Mining:	\$4,800,000
Cost of Supplies and Purchased	
Machinery Installed:	\$9,200,000
Value of Shipments and Receipts	\$13,000,000
Capital Expenditures	\$1,000,000

Number of Mineral Establishments by Employment Size Class: 1967

	0-19	20-99	100-249	Total
All Mineral Industries	48	2	2	52
Metal Mining	21	1	2	24
Bituminous Coal & Lignita Mining	5	1	-	6
Oil & Gas Extraction	18	-	-	18
Nonmetallic Minerals Mining	4	-	-	4
Source: 1967 Census of Mineral Indus	tries			

Coal Production in Mesa County:

Year 1920 1940 1950 1960 1961 1962 1963			Tons of Coal 174,801 73,081 88,437 107,209 124,214 112,857 79,319
County Si	ld Production, 1897-19 lver Production, 1897- pper Production, 1899-	-1942	Value \$8,475 3,821 8,178

Source: Colorado Yearbook 1962-1964

TABLE 72

(UPDATE)

TOTAL VALUE OF MINING PRODUCTS, MESA COUNTY 1951 - 1964

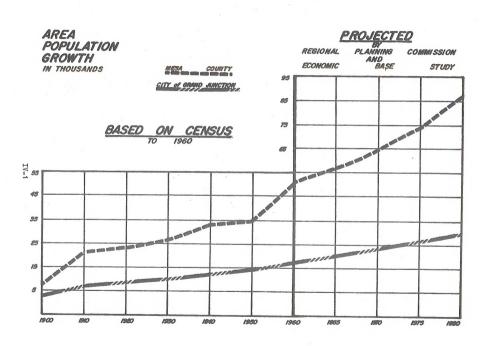
Year	Total Value of Mineral Production	Uranium Production	Sand and Gravel Production	Coal Production
1951	\$ 489,081	\$	\$	\$
1952	563,602			
1953	607,017			396,421
1954	513,618		*4	220,028
1955	669,793			250,520
1956	650,140			377,129
1957	4,090,736	2,398,161	577,000	532,488
1958	4,814,165	2,976,085	786,000	470,041
1959	4,875,734	3,542,653	850,000	527,628
1960	4,364,110	3,490,693	703,000	585,295
1961	4,104,368	3,054,964	897,000	672,248
1962	5,102,539	2,533,019	533,000	566,904
1963	5,288,821	2,242,562	867,000	427,618
1964	5,623,730	2,293,256	691,000	504,137

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, Minerals Year-Book, all issues (Washington, D.C.; Government Printing Office).

DATA AND INFORMATION ON GRAND JUNCTION, COLORADO

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POPULATION GROWTH:

Population figures by decades (U.S. Census figures)

Population Totals

$\underline{\underline{Y}}\underline{\underline{ear}}$	Grand Junction	Mesa County	State of Colorado
1900	3,503	9,267	539,700
1910	7,754	22,197	799,024
1920	8,665	22,281	939,629
1930	10,247	25,908	1,035,791
1940	12.479	33,791	1,123,296
1950	14,504	38,974	1.325.098
1960		50,715	1,753,925
1966	24,087	58,893	2,024,600

Population projections into future years (Western Colorado Regional Planning Commission estimates)

<u>Year</u>	Grand Junction Proper	Grand Junction & Fringe Suburbs	Mesa County
1966	24,087	46,324	58,893
1967	24,644	47,396	60,256
1968	25,201	48,468	61,619
1969	25,758	49,540	62,982
1970	26,315	50,612	64,349

Percentage population by age groups (United States Bureau of Census Figures)

Age	Grand Junction	Mesa County	Age Grand Junction Mesa County		
Under 5	10.4	10.9	45 to 49 6.2 6.1		
5 to 9	10.3	11.1	50 to 54 5.5 5.4		
10 to 14	9.6	10.5	55 to 59 4.6 4.6		
15 to 19	8.0	7.9	60 to 64 4.1 3.9		
20 to 24	4.7	4.7	65 to 69 3.7 3.6		
25 to 29	5.0	5.2	70 to 74 3.1 3.8		
30 to 34	6.3	6.1	75 and over 4.5 3.7		
35 to 39	7.1	6.8			
40 to 44	6.9	6.7	Median Age 31.6 29,7		

Population of suburban fringe areas surrounding Grand Junction proper (1960 census)

Area					Population			
Grand Junction								
East					7,154			
West					2,771			
Orchard Mesa .					6,481			
D-414-					9 741			



(TOP) Aerial view of Grand Valley & Grand Junction (looking East).

(RIGHT) Traffic moves through Grand Junction's Shopping Park, part of Operation Foresight.



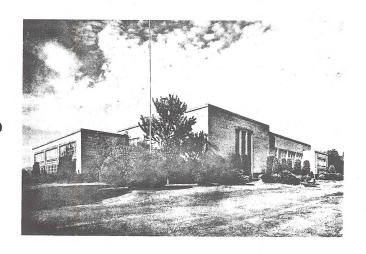
(ABOVE) View shows Main Street and Downtown Shopping Park. (RIGHT) Fourth & Main intersection with Operation Foresight features.

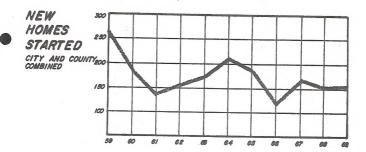


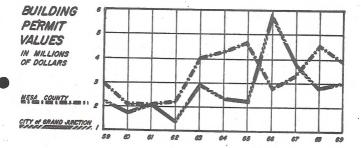


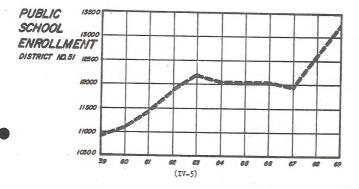
Picture page - Living Conditions

Mesa College
Administration Building









INTRODUCTION:

In Central Western Colorado, in the heart of the Grand Valley of the Colorado River, is the City of Grand Junction. Steadily growing, progressive and recognized on a national basis for its planning and foresight, the City itself has a 1970 estimated population of 26,315 while the suburban area just outside the incorporated city limits brings the community's total estimated population to 50,612.

Grand Junction is the largest city in the 60,000 square mile region between Denver and Salt Lake City. It is the county seat of Mesa County, the most populous (64,349 est. 1970) county in all of Western Colorado.

The city, because of its location and its highway, rail and airline connections, is the center of the entire Western Colorado-Eastern Utah region in such things as wholesale and retail trade, raw materials processing, financial operations, medical facilities, and cultural activities.

During the 1950's, the community was the major center of development and administration of the government-sponsored uranium exploration and production program. Even today the City remains the location of the primary Atomic Energy Commission operation dealing with the administration of the program and it is also the location of one uranium processing mill and administrative headquarters for mining firms operating numerous other mills in the region.

Another natural resource at Grand Junction's doorstep is the vast mountains of shale oil which are coming nearer and nearer to development. Western Colorado oil shale reserves are estimated to contain some 3 trillion barrels of oil, more than enough to supply the entire world's needs for decades. This belt of rich oil shale lands stretches across the region just east and north of Grand Junction. At the present time, upwards to eight major oil companies are actively engaged in planning programs to develop oil shale.

Scenically, Grand Junction lies in the heart of an outstanding natural wonderland. To the west of the city only a few miles is the rugged Colorado National Monument, featuring a great display of nature's erosive forces upon soil and rock. Immediately to the east is the great tableland of the Grand Mesa, which, from 10,000 to 11,000 ft. altitude, is the world's largest flat-topped mountain. Its vast rim is covered with dense forests and spotted with from 200 to 300 mountain lakes, many of which are fully stocked with fighting trout and other fish, Just to the south of the City is the rugged Uncompangre Plateau and Unaweep Canyon area, combining the awesomeness of erosion with the beauty of vast sweeps of mountain meadow and forest. In the region immediately surrounding the Grand Valley are such scenic highlights as the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument, White River National Forest, femous Glenwood Canyon and the beautiful San Juan Mountains.

Culturally, Grand Junction features a year-round schedule of activities for those interested in the arts. These include concert series, local musical and drama productions, Groadway road shows, lectures, dances, book reviews, art displays and numerous other attractions.

From the standpoint of a community to live in, Grand Junction for years has attracted people from all parts of the nation. Enjoyment of the area ${\bf r}$

itself and of the pace of life are equal, whether it be for the young couple just beginning married life and looking for opportunity, or for the retired couples seeking a quiet, congenial area with a moderate climate in which to settle for their Golden Years.

OPERATION FORESIGHT:

The progressiveness and determination of the citizenry of Grand Junction to continue the development of their City was graphically shown in 1962-1963 when the community carried out its Operation Foresight program.

Operation Foresight, jointly sponsored by the City and by the downtown property owners, called for a complete overhaul of the downtown area's streets, sidewalks, gutters, storm sewer systems, parking program and other factors,

Construction was started in the summer of 1962. Upon completion late that year, the face lifting effort was immediately an outstanding success.

Along four blocks of the primary business section on Main Street, a gently curving, slow-traffic street was created, bounded on both sides by trees, shrubs and flowers and highlighted with pedestrian benches, fountains and other especially-designed facilities for shoppers.

The entire Shopping Park, as it was called, emphasized the importance of the shopper in the downtown area. It eliminated the noise and danger of heavy traffic movement and replaced it with the comfort and enjoyable atmosphere of a park.

Side streets surrounding the Shopping Park were widened, parking spaces increased and traffic encouraged to use the streets paralleling Main Street.

The Operation Foresight Program is a continuing thing that does not stop with the completion of the basic street construction. Included in current phases are continued store remodeling, off-street parking development and the construction of covered, arcade walkways leading from surrounding parking areas to Main Street.

Operation Foresight, along with other community projects, brought Grand Junction to the attention of the sponsors of the All-America City Contest. In early 1963, the City was one of 11 in the nation to win this great honor. The publicity surrounding this award informed much of the nation of the City's accomplishments and throughout the remainder of 1963, newspapers and magazines across the country have written articles about Grand Junction and Operation Foresight. As a result, hundreds of towns and cities have written to Grand Junction-and many have sent personal delegations--to see the accomplishment and study its development with a view to incorporating the Grand Junction idea into their own downtown redevelopment projects.

That Operation Foresight has benefitted the entire community is evidenced by the fact that during the past five years Grand Junction has received three Distinguished Achievement Awards and two Trophies for competition in a class of cities under 25,000 for being one of the ten cleanest towns in the nation.

COMMUNITY STATISTICS:

The City of Grand Junction is situated in Western Colorado at the junction of the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers, 30 miles east of the Utah border on U. S. Highway 6 and 50, approximately midway between Denver and Salt Lake City.

The City of Grand Junction is the County Seat of Mesa County.

Date of incorporation: July 22, 1882

Longitude: 108.5 west Latitude: 39.0 north

Elevation: 4,586 feet

Area: City of Grand Junction - 3,425 acres (incorporated area)

Mesa County - 3,312 square miles

Highway distance to selected cities:

Albuquerque	503
Cheyenne	359
Chicago	1,289
Colorado Springs	297
Dallas	981
Denver	257
Houston	1,275
Kansas City	894
Los Angeles	1,062
New York	2,036
Phoenix	733
Pueblo	288
Salt Lake City	286
San Francisco	1,071

CLIMATE:

Grand Junction enjoys a predominately sunny, dry and mild climate. Temperatures are moderate the year around. Severe winds, rainstorms and blizzards are extremely infrequent.

Located in a deep mountain valley, well to the west of the Continental Divide, Grand Junction is protected against the severe cold fronts which sweep from Canada southward east of the rockies. It is also at an altitude that is low enough to escape the heavy snows which blanket the surrounding mountain region. The community's strategic location in the heart of the Grand Valley provides protection which produces a surprisingly mild winter climate.

The usual dry air in the area tends to moderate both the warmer summer days and the colder winter weather. Most summer nights are cool enough for comfortable sleeping and there are many sunny mild days in winter. Brief showers on summer afternoons often provide a refreshing change from the mid-afternoon warmth. The colder nights of winter are nearly always still and dry. About one-third of the winters have no temperatures below zero and about one-third of the summers provide no readings above 100°.

Winter snows, while fairly frequent, are usually light and the snow lasts on the ground for only a short period of a day or two. Deep snows are uncommon and blizzard conditions extremely rare. The mean annual snowfall is only 27.9 inches and the normal precipitation is but 8.29 inches in this semi-arid climate. Precipitation in the nearby mountains, however, is considerable, providing plentiful supplies of domestic and irrigation water.

The community's climate is very favorable for outdoor work and sports. The sun shines 71% of the time possible. In fact, even in midwinter there are many sunny, pleasant days with sunshine averaging 60% of possible. Heavy fog occurs on the average of only 8 days per year and rarely does the fog last more than a few hours in the early morning. There are never prolonged periods of damp, drizzly or cloudy weather.

The wind speed at Grand Junction averages 8.1 miles per hour the year around. Harsh wind storms are infrequent and no tornadoes have ever been recorded in the region. All these elements combine to produce conditions favorable for flying in light personal planes over 95% of the time.

RECORD HIGH AND LOW TEMPERATURES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR:

High	hest.	Lowest		
<u>Year</u>	Temp.	Year	Temp.	
1911	62	1963	-23	
1904	70	1933	-21	
1906	81	1948	5	
1946	87	1920	14	
1956	95	1968	27	
1900	104	1919	35	
1925	105	1921	47	
1902	103	1968	43	
1924	98	1908	28	
1963	88	1917	16	
1918	74	1931	3	
1901	66	1924	-21	
	Year 1911 1904 1906 1946 1956 1900 1925 1902 1924 1963 1918	1911 62 1904 70 1906 81 1946 87 1956 95 1900 104 1925 105 1902 103 1924 98 1963 88 1918 74	Year Temp. Year 1911 62 1963 1904 70 1933 1906 81 1948 1946 87 1920 1956 95 1968 1990 104 1919 1925 105 1921 1902 103 1968 1924 98 1908 1963 88 1917 1918 74 1931	

Average yearly	Precipitation lotal:	8.29	inches	
Average yearly	Snowfall Total:	27.9	inches	
Summer Maximum	Temperature Average;	89	degrees	
Summer Minimum	Temperature Average:	61	degrees	
Winter Maximum	Temperature Average:	38	degrees	
Winter Minimum	Temperature Average:	20	degrees	
Prevailing Win	ds: East Southeast	8.1	miles per	hour

Average Daily Temperature Range during July and August: 93 degrees to 62 degrees

^{*}Statistics from U. S. Weather Bureau, Walker Field

WEATHER IN COMPARISON: Source: The Weather Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce Grand Junction and other U. S. Cities

TEMPERATURE (All temperatures expressed in degrees F.)

TEME	PERATURE (ALI	temperatures	expressed in	degrees F.)	
	Grand		Salt Lake		San
	Junction	Chicago	City	Denver	Francisco
Winter					
Dec.	29.1	30.2	31.6	31.6	52.5
Jan.	26.0	27.1	28.2	28.5	50.7
Feb.	32.6	28.5	33.0	31.5	53.0
Spring					
Mar.	41,5	36.3	40.4	36,4	54.7
Apr.	52.3	48,1	49.9	46.4	55.7
May	62.2	58.4	58.4	56.2	57.4
	02.2	30.4	30, 4	30.2	31.4
Summer					
June	71.3	68.8	66.9	66.5	59.1
July	78.2	74.2	76.4	72.9	58.8
Aug.	75.5	73.4	74.5	71.5	59.4
Fall					
Sept.	67.8	66.2	64.9	63.0	62.0
Oct.	55.0	55.7	52.7	51.4	61.4
Nov.	38.8	40.8	38.2	37.7	57.4
Annual	52.5	50.6	51.3	49.5	56.8
	MEAN DRI	CIDITATION (E	xpressed in in	chee)	
	MEAN THE	CITITATION (L	whicesed in in	ches,	
Winter					
Dec.	0.57	1.80	1.24	0.47	4.27
Jan.	0.64	1.80	1.35	0.55	4.55
Feb.	0.69	1.58	1.18	0.69	3.66
Spring					
Mar.	0.75	2.69	1.56	1.21	2.93
Apr.	0.75	3.08	1.76	2.11	1.44
May	0.60	3.87	1.40	2.70	0.63
Summer					
June	0.42	3,79	0.98	1.44	0.14
July	0.57	3.09	0.58	1,53	0.01
Aug.	1.07	3.19	0.87	1.28	0.04
Fall					
Sept.	0.91	2.77	0.53	1.13	0,22
Oct.	0.74	2.71	1.15	1.01	0.89
Nov.	0.58	2.08	1.30	0.69	2.00
Annual	8.29	32.45	13.90	14.81	20.78
Relative Midda					
Humidity	39	62	46	38	72
	37	02	40	30	12
% of possible					
Sunshine	71%	59%	68%	69%	65%
Heavy Fog (day	s) 8	12	10	10	22

BUILDING PERMITS:

Grand Junction		nction	Mesa County		Total Combined
Year	No. Permits	<u>Value</u>	No. Permits	<u>Value</u>	Value
1955	552	\$5,753,218	(Figures for M		not
1956	373	2,051,276	recorded pri	or to 1958	
1957	459	2,469,959			
1958	564	2,658,502	208	\$2,434,299	\$5,092,702
1959	469	2,351,797	206	4,045,716	6,397,513
1960	454	1,788,612	164	2,394,765	4,183,377
1961	506	2,104,294	120	2,143,950	4,248,244
1962	541	1,331,121	161	2,453,315	3,784,436
1963	665	2,900,281	148	3,964,600	6,864,881
1964	589	2,437,123	207	4,361,089	6,798,212
1965	645	2,325,385	209	4,579,015	6,904,400
1966	930	5,678,676	137	2,742,850	8,421,526
1967	917	3,754,902	145	3,315,900	7,070,802
1968	756	2,831,320	142	2,980,225	5,811,545
1969	798	2,972,404	127	2,572,550	5,494,954

STATUS OF HOUSING:

(Estimated for 1969 by Grand Junction realtors)

Average	1	bedroom	apartment,	furnished	\$100.00	per	month
Average	2	bedroom	apartment,	furnished	150.00	per	month
Average	1	bedroom	apartment,	unfurnished	90.00	per	month
Average	2	bedroom	apartment,	unfurnished	110.00	per	month
Average	2	bedroom	house, unfi	urnished	90.00	per	month
Ava=000	2	hadroom	house unfi	urnished	110.00	ner	month

Approximately 89% of the homes purchased in Grand Junction are financed by local lending institutions. Conventional, FHA and VA financing are all available. About 65 to 70% of all Grand Junction residents own their own homes.

A large number of excellent contractors are located in Grand Junction and are able to provide any type of home construction desired quickly and with quality work and materials.

HOTEL-MOTEL FACILITIES:

NAME	HOTEL OR MOTEL	ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TRANSIENT GUEST	GENERAL LOCATION S IN COMMUNITY
Artesia	motel	ll units	U.S. 50 (south)
Athens	motel	28 units	Downtown
Bar-X	motel	51 units	North Ave. (north)
Bel-Air (summer only)	motel	16 units	North Ave. (north)
City Center	motel	47 units	Downtown
Columbine	motel	14 units	North Ave. (northeast)
El Palomino	motel	20 units	North Ave. (north)
El Rio Rancho	motel	17 units	U.S. 50 (south)
Frontier Motor Lodge	motel	21 units	North Ave. (north)
Guest House	motel	21 units	No. 7th St. (north)
Holiday Inn	motel	100 units	Horizon Drive (NE)
Holiday Motel	motel	12 units	North Ave. (north)
Ipswich Inn	motel	30 units	North Ave. (north)
Ivanhoe Inn	motel	41 units	North Ave. (north)
LaCourt Motor Lodge	motel	47 units	Downtown
LaHarpe	hotel	60 rooms	Downtown
Lazy J	motel	15 units	North Ave. (north)
Little Villa	motel	10 units	North Ave. (north)
Melrose	hotel	28 rooms	Downtown
Motor Inn Lodge	motel	20 units	North Ave. (northeast)
Mountain View	motel	12 units	U.S. 50 (south)
Parkview	motel	26 units	North Ave. (north)
Pioneer Motor Lodge	motel	26 units	North Ave. (north)
Prospector	motel	12 units	U.S. 50 (south)
Ramada Inn	motel	100 units	Horizon Drive (north)
Riviera	motel	12 units	North Ave. (north)
Royal Inn	motel	37 units	North Ave. (north)
Royal Inn Annex	motel	ll units	North Ave. (north)
St. Charles	hotel	17 rooms	Downtown
St. Regis	hotel	52 rooms	Downtown
Shamrock	motel	9 units	North Ave. (northeast)
Silver Spur	motel	14 units	North Ave. (north)
Skyline	motel	8 units	North Ave. (northeast)
Trail's End	motel	11 units	North Ave. (northeast)
TraveLodge	motel	46 units	Downtown
Triangle	motel	6 units	U.S. 50 (southeast)
Uranium	motel	20 units	U.S. 6-50 (west)

Urban Air	motel	6	units	30 Road (east)
Victoria	motel	6	units	North Ave. (north)
White City Autel	mote1	10	units	No. 1st St. (horthwest)
TOTAL ACCOMMODATIONS A		1,053	hotel-motel	rooms and units
OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS I SURROUNDING GRAND VALL				
Mesa View	motel	14	units	Palisade
Valley	motel	8	units	Palisade
Castle Park	motel	6	units	Palisade
Thompson's Corral	motel	6	units	Cameo
H Motel	mote1	16	units	Fruita
Balanced Rock	motel	9	units	Fruita
Key Kort	motel	12	units	Fruita
TOTAL ACCOMMODATIONS A THE ENTIRE GRAND VALLE GRAND JUNCTION		1,160	hotel-motel	rooms and units
Other hotel-motel acco Mesa County (including				cooms and units

RESTAURANTS:

Major Local Facilities:

Name	Seating Capacity	General Location
Alpine Cafe	70	Downtown
Bar-X	335	North
Beefeaters	50	Downtown
Caravan	500	Downtown
Chef's Hut	55	Downtown
El Charro	100	North
Dream	106	Downtown
Far East	100	North
Mark's Cork 'n Embers	120	Downtown
Mr. Steak	100	North
Mesa Drug (coffee shop)	110	Downtown
Dream Far East Mark's Cork 'n Embers Mr. Steak	106 100 120 100	Downtown North Downtown North

Total trailer court spaces in Mesa County 718 spaces Total campground spaces in Mesa County 165 spaces

Gay Johnson's	250	Downtown
Z & S	100	North
Holiday Inn	170	Northeast
Ramada Inn	80	Northeast
Pantuso's	170	Downtown
Hurt's	105	Northeast
Village Inn Pancake House	125	Northeast
Aeroplane	75	Walker Field
Ranch House	139	South
Thompson's Corral	200	Palisade
Royal Inn	145	North
Trailway Coffee Shop	45	Downtown
Texoma	65	Orchard Mesa
Shakey's Pizza Parlor	160	North Avenue

MEETING ROOMS:

Name	Seating Capacity	General Location
Holiday Inn	400	Northeast
Ramada Inn	500	Northeast
Hospitality Room, REA	70	2727 Grand
Banquet Room, Bar-X	250	Lincoln Park Area
Stage Coach Room, Bar-X	50	Lincoln Park Area
Flame Room, Cafe Caravan	400	Downtown
Auditorium, High School	1,500	North
Auditorium, Lincoln Park	600	North
Auditorium, City Hall	350	City Hall
Student Center, Mesa College	400	North
Pioneer Room, Mesa Federal	75	Downtown
Meeting Room, Public Service	65	Downtown
Eagles	400	South
Patriotic Room	100	Court House
Art Center	250	North

CHURCHES:

Directory --- Grand Junction Area Churches:

ASSEMBLIES OF GOD

Collbran Assembly of God												Collbran
Fruita Assembly of God												Fruita
First Assembly of God										٠		4th & Grand
Sion Spanish Assembly of God	٠		•					٠	•	٠	•	853 Noland
BAPTIST												
Faith Baptist												Fruita
Faith Baptist Church												1901 N. 12th
American Baptist Church												7th & Grand
First Baptist												
Grace Baptist												Palisade
Molina Baptist												Molina
Pear Park Baptist								٠.		٠		Pear Park
BAPTIST - BIBLE - INDEPENDENT												
Calvary Bible Church												866 Glenwood
Galilee Baptist Church	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	2853 North Avenue
Mesa View Baptist Church	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	Ċ	i	2876 B Boad
	•						•	٠	•	Ť	·	EG13 D Mode
BAPTIST - SOUTHERN												
Riverside Baptist	•	•	٠	•	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	•	٠	502 W. Colorado
Bookcliff Baptist												
First Baptist												
First Southern Baptist												
Trinity Baptist Church	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	2748 B% Hoad
BIBLE_MISSIONARY												
Bible Missionary Church												801 Gunnison
CATHOLIC												
Immaculate Heart of Mary												2342 N. 7th
Sacred Heart Catholic Church								:	Ċ		i	Fruita
St. Joseph's Catholic Church												314 White
CHRISTIAN												
Christian Church	٠			٠			٠				•	Palisade
Clifton Christian Church	٠		•	٠		٠	٠	٠	•	٠	•	Clifton
First Christian Church	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠		٠	٠	٠	1364 N. 1st
North East Christian	٠	•	•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	٠	٠	٠	1333 N. 23rd
CHURCH_OF_CHRIST												
Church of Christ												1740 Glenwood
Mesa Avenue Church of Christ												539 - 28½ Road
Church of Christ												Palisade
Church of Christ												7th & Teller
CHRISTIAN_SCIENCE												
First Church of Christ Scientist												535 N. 7th
First Church of Christ Scientist	Re	ad	in	g	Ro	οп	1					113 N. 6th
				-								-

CHURCH_OF_GOD
Church of God in Christ .724 Unaweep First Church of God .755 N. 4th
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF L.D.S.
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Fruita Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 740 Gunnison Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints 195 Edlun
CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN
Church of the Brethren
COMMUNITY CHURCH
Central Orchard Mesa Community Church
CONGREGATIONAL
First Congregational 5th & Kennedy
EPISCOPAL
St. Matthew's Episcopal No. Ave. & College
FOURSQUARE GOSPEL
Foursquare Gospel
FRIENDS CHURCH
Grand Junction Friends Church 24th & Orchard
GREEK ORTHODOX
St. Nicholas Hellenic Orthodox Church 661 - 27 Road
JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES
Congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses . 476 - 28½ Road North Unit
LUTHERAN
American Lutheran
METHODIST
First Free Methodist 1602 Grand First Methodist 522 White Crossroads Methodist Church 30 & F Road

Pl.

Methodist Church De Beque
Methodist Church Fruita
Methodist Church Mesa Methodist Church
Meanories Charen I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
<u>NAZARENE</u>
Church of the Nazarene 10th & Grand
Church of the Nazarene Palisade
PENTECOSTAL
United Pentecostal
Pentecostal Church of God of America
Pentecostal Holiness Horizon Temple
PRESBYTERIAN
First United Presbyterian 622 White Avenue
Bible Presbyterian 8th & Colorado
PRESBYTEBIAN ORTHODOX
Orthodox Presbyterian Church 2835 B Road
REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS_CHRIST_L.D.S.
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter Day Saints
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
or hander buy burned to the territory to the burney and hand
<u>SALVATION_ARMY</u>
Salvation Army
SEVENTH_DAY_ADVENTIST
Seventh Day Adventist
Seventh Day Adventist Fruita
Seventh Day Adventist Palisade
<u>UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST</u>
Unitarian Universalist Fellowship of Grand Junction 160 Elm Ave.
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
Collbran Congregational Collbran
<u>UNITY</u>
Unity of Grand Junction
VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS
Grand Junction Gospel Tabernacle 801 Main Street
Handy Chapel AME
Pilgrim Holiness

CHURCHES:

Grand Junction churches have traditionally served as community centers, public meeting places, and youth activity centers.

Church sponsored youth activities include Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, and Campfire Girls.

Most Grand Junction churches have Junior Services for children from 6 to 10 years of age, enabling their parents to attend church.

Nurseries for infants are also provided by many churches.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

Grand Junction area schools:

NAME	Classification	<u>Type</u>	(1969-1970) Enrollment
Mesa College	2 year Junior College	Public	2,090
St. Joseph's	Elementary	Parochial	185
Immaculate Heart of Mary	Elementary	Parochial	458
Seventh Day Adventist	Elementary	Parochial	101
Bookcliff Junior High	Junior High School	Public	678
Central High School	Senior High School	Public	797
Fruita Junior High	Junior High School	Public	530
Fruita Senior High	Senior High School	Public	638
Gateway	High School	Public	40
Grand Junction High School	Senior High School	Public	1.464
Grand Junction Junior High	Junior High School	Public	1,055
O. M. Junior High School	Junior High School	Public	635
Palisade Junior-Senior High	Jr. & Sr. High School	Public	359
Appleton	Elementary	Public	260
Beaver Mesa	Elementary	Public	29
Broadway	Elementary	Public	416
Clifton	Elementary	Public	635
Coates Creek	Elementary	Public	7
Columbus	Elementary	Public	326
Emerson	Elementary	Public	189
Fruita Elementary	Elementary	Public	343
Fruitvale	Elementary	Public	422
Gateway	Elementary	Public	36
Lincoln	Elementary	Public	324
Lincoln O. M.	Elementary	Public	665
Loma	Elementary	Public	163
Lowell	Elementary	Public	237
Nisley	Elementary	Public	486
Orchard Avenue	Elementary	Public	478
Pear Park	Elementary	Public	72
Pomona	Elementary	Public	374
Riverside	Elementary (Special Ed.)	Public	108
Scenic	Elementary	Public	471
Shelledy	Elementary	Public	214
Taylor	Elementary	Public	368
Tope	Elementary	Public	389
	Total Studen	t Enrollment	16,042
	Total Studen	c Puroliment	10,042

ENROLLMENT BY GRADE LEVEL IN SCHOOL DISTRICT 51 (1969-1970)

<u>Grade</u>		 	E	nrollment	Grade Enrollment	
Kindergart	e n			889	7 1.064	
1.				978	8 1,099	
2 .				961	9 1.037	
3 .				998	10 1.109	
4 .				979	11 1.017	
5.				1,004	12 871	
6 .				1,012	Special Education 217	

GROWTH OF ENROLLMENT:

SCHOOL DISTRICT 51, MESA COUNTY VALLEY SCHOOLS

Year !	Enrollment	GRADUATES FROM DISTR	ICT 51	HIGH SC	CHOOLS	
1961 1963		School	Numbe 1967	r Gradu 1968	1969	
1965 1967	12,052 11,965	Grand Junction High Central High School	445 213	451 196	434 233	
1969	13,235	Fruita High School	108	128	124	

AVERAGE TEACHERS' SALARIES IN DISTRICT 51

Elementary . . . \$7,710.00 Junior High . . . 7,790.00 Senior High . . . 8,370.00

Schools offering vocational instruction in District 51 include, Central, Fruita Monument and Grand Junction High Schools. Subjects offered include automechanics, auto body and fender repair, machinist, distributive education, vocational agriculture, and vocational homemaking.

All schools in the $\mbox{\it Grand}$ Junction area have active Parent-Teacher Associations working with them.

Grand Junction public schools have traditionally opened the first week in September and closed out the term during the first week in June. Vacations include Thankegiving, Christmas and Easter.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED:

(MESA COUNTY) 1960 census figures

		Per cent
Persons 25 year	rs old and over 27,743	
No School Year	s completed 507	1.8%
Elementary: 1	to 4 years 724	2.6
5	to 6 years 1,188	4.3
7	years 1,220	4.4
	years 4,965	17.9
High School: 1	to 3 years 5,272	10.0
4	years 7,844	28.3
College:	to 3 years 3,337	12.0
4	years or more 2,686	9.7

MESA JUNIOR COLLEGE:

Mesa College is a multi-purpose college serving not only the immediate Mesa County area, but a wide section of the Intermountain west. The college is fully accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and with its broad curriculum, well-qualified faculty and modern plant facilities, it has become the intellectual, artistic, musical and educational center for the entire region.

From a modest beginning in 1925 in a renovated former elementary school building, Mesa College's physical facilities have been developed steadily to accommodate a rapidly increasing enrollment. The growth in both enrollment and physical plant has been especially pronounced during the past six years. The first permanent structure on the present campus, a large classroom building, was occupied in 1940. Now known as Houston Hall, the building continues to serve an important function as an education facility. Through the years, many other buildings have been added to the campus. They include Mary Rait Hall, Horace wubben Hall, the College Sueduct Center, three new residence halls, the fine new Library Building, the College Service Center, Walter Walker Fine Arts Center, Area Vocational School, Child Development Center, and other structures essential to the college's operation.

Thousands of students have entered the college since its founding in 1925. Many have gone on to complete higher degrees in four-year colleges and universities. Others have taken advantage of occupationally oriented programs and general education available at the college and have terminated their formal education with graduation from Mesa College, taking their places in the commercial, industrial, family and community life in the Grand Junction area.

Enrollment at the Grand Junction campus for the 1969 Fall term was 2,090. Approximately 240 professional and service staff members are employed at the College.

In addition to the day students, the College operates a Continuing Education Program which is extremely well received by the adult population of the Grand Junction area. In excess of 1,000 students in each of the three quarters enroll in a wide variety of courses and programs made available through this program.

Rasic purposes of the college are to:

- ----Serve the student seeking two years of college work in the atmosphere of a small college with friendly student body and congenial faculty.
- ----Provide general education and cultural benefits for those who do not plan to spend more than one or two years in college.
- ----Provide occupational training through approximately 20 one and twoyear vocational-technical programs that are available for those students who wish to prepare themselves for immediate employment upon completion of their work at Mesa College.
- ----Provide special opportunities for adults of the community to take part in educational activities.

The College provides a broad and comprehensive curriculum. It provides opportunities for the first two years of work towards baccalaureate degrees in

Liberal Arts, Biological and Physical Sciences, Mathematic, Engineering, Business, Fine Arts, Agriculture, Home Economics, Law, Nursing, Medicine, Dentistry, and other subjects. In addition, one and two-year vocational-technical programs are available as follows: Data Processing, Job Entry Business Occupations, Finance and Accounting Technician, Travel and Recreation Management, Medical Office Assistant, Child Care Center Director, Audio Visual Technician, Associate Degree Registered Nursing, Practical Nursing, Automotive Mechanics, Geologic Technician, Library Technician, Electronics Technology, Engineering Technician, Welding, and Medical-Legal-Scientific Secretarial curricula, audiovisual and graphic communications technology, and auto body and fender programs.

Degrees granted by the College include Associate in Arts, Associate in Science, Associate in Commerce and Associate in Applied Science.

The College, working with citizens' advisory committees, makes a constant effort to provide training to meet the needs of the region. Courses under consideration at the time this publication was printed included Police Science, Fire Science, Natural Resources Technician, and core programs in the paramedical fields in cooperation with health and medical facilities of the area.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Accountants Association Allied Veterans Council Altrusa Club American Association of Betired Persons American Association of University Women American Business Women's Association Grand Junction Charter Chapter Western Slope Chapter American Gold Star Mothers, Inc. American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers American Institute of Mining Engineers Auxiliary American Legion American Legion Auxiliary American War Mothers Beta Sigma Phi City Council Beta Sigma Phi Chapters Phi Gamma Upsilon Gamma Xi Xi Reta Xi Alpha Kappa Preceptor Zeta Preceptor Alpha Zeta Board of Realtors Boy Scouts of America Boys Club Bridge League (American Contract) Brush and Palette Business & Professional Women Camaraderie Carpenter's Local #244 Carpenter's Auxiliary Central High Mothers Club Chess Club Civil Air Patrol Civitan Colorado Nurse Ass'n. District #5 Colo, Licensed Practical Nurses Society

Colorado West Players

Cootiette Club

Kannah Creek Plateau Valley D. A. R. Daisy-Chain Wheelers Daughters of Union Veterans of Civil War Delta Kappa Gamma Chapters Alpha Mu Demetrias House, Inc. De Molay Desert Vista Garden Club Disabled American Veterans Eagles Lodge #595 Eagles Ladies Auxiliary #595 Educational Secretaries Elks B.P.O.E. Elks Ladies Club Epsilon Sigma Alpha City Council Epsilon Sigma Alpha Chapters Beta Sigma Beta Tau Fairmount Community Club 40 & 8 Voiture 8 & 40 Grand Mesa Salon #343 Friday Book Club Frontier Belles Gay 50's Grandmothers Gem & Minerals Club Girl Scouts (Chipeta) Golden Age (T.A.C.) Goodwill Industries Grand Junction Council of Churches Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce Grand Junction Faculty Wives Grand Junction Garden Club Grand Jct. Junior Chamber of Commerce Grand Jct. Jr. High Band & Orch. Parents Grand Jct. Sr. High Band & Orch. Parents Grand Junction Target Shooters Grand Junction Tennis Club

Cowbelles

Grand Junction Trap Club Grand Mesa Bowmen Grand Mesa Jeep Club, Inc. Grand Mesa Ski Corporation Grand Valley Field Archers Grand Valley Kennel Club Handi-Wheelers Izaak Walton League Jane Jefferson Club, Mesa County Hillton House Auxiliary I.O.O.F. Jayceetes Job's Daughters Bethel #6 Rethel #6 Mothers Bethel #30 Bethel #30 Mothers Junior Women's Club Kiwanis Club Kiwanis Club (Bookcliff) Knife & Fork Knights of Columbus #1062 Lambda Alpha Lambda Latin-Anglo Alliance League of Women Voters Les Fideles Sorority Lions Club Lions Club (Orchard Mesa) Lions Club (Redlands) Loyal Order of Moose Loval Order of Moose Ladies Auxiliary March of Dimes Meadowlark Men's Garden Club Mesa County Ass'n. for Retarded Children Mesa County Ass'n, for Mental Health Mesa County Bar Association Mesa County Community Concert Mesa County Chiropractic Association Mesa County Community Action Council Mesa County Child Care Ass'n. . Inc. Mesa County Democratic Committee

Mesa County Dental Society

Mesa County Dental Auxiliary Mesa County Humane Society Mesa Co. Extension Homemakers Council Mesa County Medical Association Mesa County Medical Auxiliary Mesa Co. Child & Migrant Services, Inc. Mesa County P.T.A. Mesa County Osteopathic Association Mesa County Red Cross Mesa County Republican Women Mesa County Republican Committee Mesa County Safety Council Mesa County Sheriff's Posse Mesa County Wool Growers Auxiliary Mesa County Society for Crippled Children & Adults Mesa Valley Education Association Mesa Vista Women's Club Ministerial Alliance Modeleers (Model Planes) National Council on Alcoholism National Secretaries Ass'n. (Bookcliff) National Society of Professional Engineers - Ute Chapter Navy Mothers' Club Newcomers Newcomers (Graduate) Ontimist Club Optimist Club (Breakfast) Order of Eastern Star #53 Order of Eastern Star #103 P. E. O. Chapters N AO CY DY Pomona Wednesday Club

Pomona Wednesday Club Guarterback Club Rainbow Girls Rainbow Mothers Club Redlands Community Club Redlands Women's Club Redlands Community Garden Club Rotary Club
Royal Neighbors of America
St. Joseph's Parent-Teachers League
St. Mary's Hospital Auxiliary
Salvation Army
Shrine Club
Senior Citizens (Foundation for)
Soroptimist
Sports Car Club of America
Stamp Club
Sweet Adelines
SWORD
Tiger Marksman Junior Rifle Club
Toastmasters Club
Toastmistress Club

Toastmistress Club (Wider Horizons)

T.O.P.S. V.F.W. Post #1247 V.F.W. Post #3981 V.F.W. Auxiliary #3981 Veterans of World War I - Branch #902 Veterans of World War I Auxiliary Volunteer & Information Center of Mesa County Wednesday Music Club Western Colorado Center for the Arts Western Colorado Coin Club Western Colorado Contractors Ass'n. Western Colorado Kennel Club Western Slope TB & Health Association Women's Club of Grand Junction Women's Division of the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce

In addition to these listed organizations, there are numerous Parent-Teacher Teacher Associations, Boy Scout, Girl Scout, Cub and Brownie Troops, sporting groups and other organizations.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM AND INSTITUTE OF WESTERN COLORADO

The Historical Museum and Institute of Western Colorado seeks to preserve and promote the total environment of man, past and present. As a Museum, we strive to tell the exciting and colorful story of the Western Slope, with emphasis on Colorado West. This story, which includes both our natural and social scientific heritage, begins with the atom as it combines with others to form molecules which are the building blocks from which minerals of the Western Slope are made. These minerals in combination, make up the rocks from which the mountains, valleys and plateaus of Colorado West are built, and from which man mines minerals to supplement the area's economy. The story of 600 million years of life upon these rocks is related through regional fossils, including the abundant dinosaurs, paleo-horse, saber-toothed tiger, mammoth and early mammals. The story of plant and animal life is then depicted as it exists today in Colorado West, and it was into this environment that man first arrived about 50,000 years ago. His story is told through his artifacts and his ancestor, the recent Utes, Navajo, Hopi and other tribes of the area which are then brought into the picture. These cultures are followed by the explorers who first came to Colorado West in 1775, and they are followed by the pioneers which developed the present-day economy and culture of Colorado West.

This story is supplemented by the Thrailkill Arms Collection which includes a small arms collection valued at over \$200,000. The collection is quite outstanding and contains no duplicates.

You may pause during your Museum tour to rest in the Ropi Room, and here while relaxing, you may learn the fascinating and mystical ceremonies of the Hopi Indians, including their snake dance.

For those who are students of pioneering history, you may wish to visit the historical archives and read or research the original history from original documents of the area.

The story of Colorado West is depicted in the Museum's displays which are constantly changing, with new objects to illustrate our heritage from the past. This story is viewed annually by from 50,000 to 75,000 guests, including a large number of tourists who often come to Colorado specifically to visit its Museums.

As an Institute, the Museum is actively engaged in educational activities in which we annually give guided tours to school groups and others under the direction of trained guides. The Museum also delivers lectures on the geology, paleontology, archaeology and biology of the area in school classrooms and to business and social organizations of the region. It annually televizes many such lectures to over 140 classrooms of District 51 pitched to the level of the students and keyed to their curriculum.

The Museum and Institute is a center of research and currently has over 75 sites on record of Uncompanigre man who lived in Colorado West over 2000 years ago, as well as many sites of the Fremont culture dating from 400 to 900 A.D. Little is known scientifically of either of these cultures and the Museum plans to help remedy this situation as soon as time and finances are available.

The Museum also has on record several paleontological sites including several dinosaur and several early paleocene fossils from the beginning of

the age of mammals within the Grand Junction area. Scientific collections in the field of archaeology, geology, paleontology and biology are being built and retained for student and professional use. The Museum is actively engage in the community and utilizes about 500 volunteers annually in its operation, educational and scientific programs. This provides cultural activities by which the community may help its fellow-man to achieve greater understanding and happiness.

WESTERN COLORADO CENTER FOR THE ARTS

Western Colorado Center for the Arts is located at 1803 North Seventh Street near Grand Junction High School and Mesa College. The office is open 10:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. The building is new, completed in March 1970. It houses a gallery-meeting room of 2572 square feet, a studio wing of 2400 square feet, and a conference room of 432 square feet. There are three studies and a kiln room. All of these rooms may be rented for club meetings or social gatherings.

Some of the activities of the Center for the Arts are:

- a. Fall and Spring classes, taught by local artists, open to the public for a nominal tuition.
- b. Summer classes for children of members.
- c. Rental Gallery in which local artists may display works for rental or sale.
- d. "Artist of Month" chosen for one-man show.
- e. Special Exhibits.
- f. Well-known outside artists brought in to instruct classes at the Center.
- g. Little Theatre group, Colorado West Players, now active.
- h, Presentation of American Theatre Institute of Aspen during summer.
- i. Private music instruction.
- j. "8 West Biennial" -- show in which artists of eight states are invited to participate.
- k. Annual Crafts Show for local and distant craftsmen.
- 1. Newsletter issued quarterly.
- m. Dance and Creative Writing to be developed.

The Center for the Arts is a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation, and is governed by a Board of Trustees of twenty-one dedicated people. There are four hundred memberships held in the Center for the Arts at present.

Cultural art in the city of Grand Junction includes art exhibits, legitimate theater performances, concerts, guest artist series, and guest speaker series.

In addition to these activities, numerous functions of a cultural nature are generated and carried out by the many civic and social organizations.

IMPORTANT ANNUAL EVENTS:

Among the more important annual activities held in Grand Junction are the following:

National Junior College Baseball Tournament

Mesa County Sheriff's Posse Rodeo

Grand Junction Horse Show

Sports Car Rally

Western Colorado CEA (Colorado Education Association) Meeting

Western Colorado Science Fair

Western Colorado Band Tournament

Western Colorado Horticultural Society Convention

WELFARE & COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS:

The United Fund of Mesa County serves Grand Junction and the Grand Valley by helping to provide support for the following public service organizations:

ILS O

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA

RETARDED CHILDREN
ARTHRITIS & RHEUMATISM FOUNDATION

BOYS' CLUB

SALVATION ARMY

GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

RED CROSS

COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM

MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Funds for these organizations are solicited from individuals and businesses throughout the Valley each year in a two-month Fall campaign. The United Fund, administered by a board of 15 directors and effectively operated by the efforts of hundreds of volunteer workers, has reached 100 per cent of its goal every year since it was started.

Funds which go to the Salvation Army are expended in assistance to transients, emergency relief, religious programs, and recreational and avocational programs.

Goodwill Industries provide sheltered workshop opportunities for persons who are physically and/or mentally handicapped.

Other welfare organizations in Mesa County include:

Mesa County Society for Crippled Children & Adults

Mesa County Chapter, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

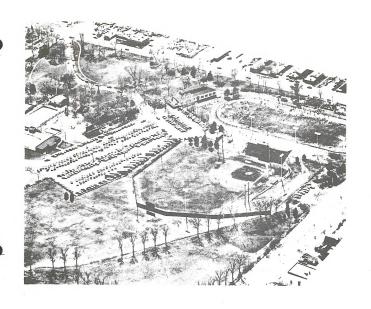
Mesa County Health and Welfare Center

Mesa County Tuberculosis Association

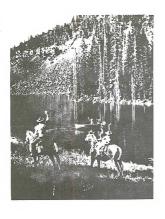
Mesa County Health Department

Mesa County Welfare Department

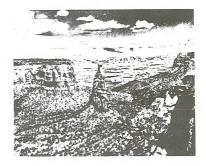
Bridge Rouse (Alcoholic Rehabilitation)



The center of Grand Junction's recreational facilities is Lincoln Park....Shown in the aerial photograph are the two public swimming pools, kiddic pool, baseball field, football stadium, picnic areas, recreational building, and 9-hole municipal golf course.



(ABOVE) Recreation on Grand Mesa (RIGHT) Independence Rock in Colorado National Monument (BELOW) Skiing in the Colorado Rockles





RECREATION:

Recreation facilities in the immediate Grand Junction area include:

Number	Public	Private
11	11	
2	1	1
16	10 - lighted	2 lighted
12	12 - 3 lighted	
34	21	13
5	5 - 1 lighted	
3	3 open to p	oublic
1	1	
3	3 in immedi	ate area
15	3	12
2	2	
1	1	
1	1	
1	l open to p	oublic
	11 2 16 12 34 5 3 1 3 15 2	11 11 2 1 16 10 - lighted 12 12 - 3 lighted 34 21 5 5 - 1 lighted 3 3 open to g 1 1 1 3 3 in immedi 15 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1

Other recreational areas and activities in the surrounding area include:
Colorado National Monument...Camping, picnicking, hiking, sightseeing
Grand Mesa National Forest...Fishing, hunting, camping, hiking, boating
Glade Park Recreation Area...Hiking, camping, hunting
Sweitzer Lake...........Water sports
Vega Dam Reservoir........Fishing, camping, water sports

Spectator sports in the Grand Junction area include:

Baseball.....Eagles Semi-pro (all summer), High School, Junior College, Youth (Old Timers, Little League, Connie Mack)

Football.....Young America, High School, Junior College, Flag Football (city league)

Basketball...Junior High, High School, Junior College, City League, Church League, PeeWee

Softball.....Junior High, High School, Junior College, City League (men and women)

Wrestling....Junior High, High School, Junior College

Others......Bowling, Go-Cart Racing, Drag Racing, Horse Racing, Rodeos, Track and Field Events

Powderhorn Ski Area on the Grand Mesa is a forty-five minute drive from Grand Junction. Powderhorn is open every day of the week during ski season and has a double chair lift and pomalift. Snowmobiling is another favorite on the Grand Mesa during snow season.

Grand Junction is the new Air Gateway to Ski Country U.S.A. During the ski season skiers arrive every day via Frontier and United flights, and especially on Saturdays aboard United's Snowbirds both east and west.

Grand Mesa, the largest flat-top mountain in the United States, is also a summer sports area, boasting five resorts and great fishing in its two hundred lakes.

TOURS AVAILABLE:

Jeep Safaris Jet Boat Trips on the Colorado River Alpine Scenic Tours Raft Trips Chartered Air Flights Bus Tours

ANNUAL SPORTING EVENTS:

National Junior College Baseball Tournament, Rocky Mountain Open Golf Tournament, Sheriff's Posse Rodeo, Western Slope Horse Show, Stock Car Races, Sports Car Rallies, Western Slope Women's Invitational Sofftball Tournament, Men's District Softball Tournament, Annual Tennis Tournaments, Swimming Meets.

A supervised summer playground program is carried out in four Grand Junction parks. In addition, as many as 1,000 youngsters participate in the Old Timers Association, Little League, and American Legion Baseball Programs during the summer months.

Year-around recreational activities of the Grand Junction Recreation Department include such activities as:

Golden Age Club Junior Rifle Club Learn-to-Swim Program Dance Instruction Square Dance Instruction Golf Instruction Physical Fitness

High School Teen Dances

Tennis Instruction & Tournaments Archery Club (Junior & Adults) Ballet & Dance Instruction Model Airplane Club Ski Instruction Bridge Instruction Baton Twirling Art Instruction Junior & Adult Basketball, Volleyball, Softball

SPECIAL EVENTS:

Colorado Stampede Days - June 8 State Art Fair - July Mesa County Fair - July Melodrama - during the summer National Junior College Baseball Tournament - May/June Big 'J' Home, Boat & Sport Show - April Basque Festival - November Latin-Anglo Alliance Fiesta - November Gem and Mineral Show - June Colorado West Shrine Circus - June Colorado West Science Fair - March Colorado West Hand Tournament - April Grand Junction Horse Show - June Colorado West Peach Festivel - September Eagles Baseball Semi-Pro - throughout the summer

Federal Building and
United States Court House



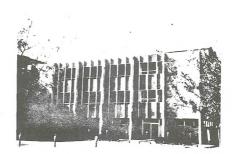


City and Rural Fire
Department Facilities



City Police and Mesa County Sheriff offices and jail

Annex Mesa County
Courthouse and Offices



(IV-33)

GOVERNMENT:

Description of City Government:

Mayor - Chosen by Council

City Manager - Appointed - Indefinite

7 City Councilmen - Elected - 4 year term

City Administrative offices:

City Manager

City-County Attorney

Personnel Director

City Clerk

Finance Director

Development Director (City-County)

Chief of Police

Fire Chief

Parks & Recreation Director

Asst. Parks & Recreation Director

City Engineer

Airport Manager

Utilities Director

Grand Junction is a home rule city.

Grand Junction's General Obligation debt as of December 31,1969, was \$187,000, including \$35,000 in water indebtedness. The regular debt limit is \$222,000, or .2% of assessed valuation, but the limit does not include water debt. At the present time, current G.O.bond indebtedness amounts to approximately 5.4% of the limit. In addition there are \$3,500,000 water-sewer revenue and \$12,000 swimming pool revenue bonds outstanding.

Community improvement projects accomplished in the last five years include:

New street improvements Community Ski Area New 16 M.G.D. water treatment plant Five acre park & two roadside parks

Airport Runway Extension

Community improvement projects in the study stages for the near future include:

New Library (County operated)

18 Hole Golf Course

Possible Recreation or Convention Structure

Airport Runway Extension - 3,000 ft.

Airport Taxiway Construction

New 8 MGD Water Pollution Control

Three Major Sewage Interceptor Trunks

TAXES:

STATE TAXES APPLICABLE TO INDUSTRY IN COLORADO

<u>Personal Income</u>. This is levied upon net taxable income, non-residents considering only income derived from sources within the state. Tax rates start two and one-half per cent on \$1,000 or less (after deductions, including a personal exemption of \$750,00, doubled at age 65), and gradually rise to eight per cent on net taxable income over \$10,000. There is a surtax of two per cent on income derived from interest, dividends, and royalties, after an exemption of \$5.000. Federal income taxes are authorized as deductions.

<u>Corporation Income</u>. Basic rate is five per cent, Colorado levies no excess profits tax on businesses or corporations.

<u>Personal Property</u>. There is no state tax on intangible personal property (bank deposits, life insurance policies, etc.) or on personal tangible property which is not used for income-producing purposes.

<u>Sales and Use</u>. A three per cent sales tax is levied on retail purchases. A similar tax applies on purchases of tangible property made outside the state for use and consumption within Colorado.

Vehicle License and Tax. There is an ad valorem or property tax on motor vehicles which must be paid with the license fee. The tax is based on a percentage of list prices which is reduced with each year of use, while the license fee is based on vehicle weight. Thus, the property tax and license fee for a new 4-door Ford with normal equipment would cost approximately \$50.00 for the first year, with payments being reduced each year thereafter. A 1948 or older car would cost approximately \$10.00, while a new luxury limousine would cost approximately \$265.00.

Motor Fuel Tax. A six cents per gallon tax is levied on motor fuel on a permanent basis. In addition, a ton-mile tax must be paid by trucks and buses.

Ad Valorem. There are no state ad valorem taxes.

A "Freeport Law" passed in 1965 materially reduced the ad valorem property or "inventory" tax on stocks of merchandise manufactured or produced outside of Colorado which are being stored in transit prior to shipment to a final destination outside the state, and those stocks of merchandise manufactured or produced within Colorado destined for distribution outside the state. Under the law, the inventory tax is levied on a 5% cost value.

<u>Corporation</u>. Domestic corporations are required to pay a <u>filing fee</u> as follows:

Capitalization	Total Amount	
\$50,000 or less	\$ 27.50	
Over \$50,000 to \$150,000	44.00	
Over \$150,000 to \$250,000	60.50	
Over \$250,000 to \$500,000	93.50	
Over \$500,000 to \$1,000,000	181.50	

Domestic corporations also must pay a franchise tax which for a full year varies from \$10.00 to \$250.00, based on capitalization, with proportional re-

Over \$1,000.000 - \$0.20 for each \$1,000 or fraction over \$1,000,000.

Foreign corporations must pay a \$6.00 qualification fee plus a \$50.00 license fee to qualify to do business in Colorado. After this initial qualification, a yearly fee of \$105.00 must be paid.

License Fee. All businesses engaged in selling merchandise must pay a nominal fee for authority to operate in the State of Colorado.

Further Information:

ductions for less than a full year.

For Personal Income, Corporation Income, Sales and Use Tax, Vehicle and License Tax, Motor Fuel Tax and Business License Fee, inquiries should be directed to the Colorado Department of Revenue, State Capitol Annex, Denver, Colorado.

For Ad Valorem Taxation, inquiries should be directed to the Colorado State Tax Commission, 225 State Office Building, Denver, Colorado.

For Corporation Filing Fees and Franchise, direct inquiries to the Colorado Department of State, 127 State Capitol, Denver, Colorado.

For Workmen's Compensation, inquiries should be directed to the Industrial Commission of Colorado, 772 State Capitol Annex, Denver, Colorado.

For Unemployment Compensation, direct inquiries to the Colorado Department of Employment, 1210 Sherman Street, Denver, Colorado.

Source: Division of Commerce and Development, State of Colorado, 600 State Services Building, Denver, Colorado 80203

CITY PROPERTY (AD VALOREM) TAXES

Tax rates (mills per \$1 assessed valuation or dollars per \$1,000 assessed valuation) are as follows:

Agency	1969 Levy in Mills
Mesa County	13.50
City of Grand Junction	14.00
School District #51	36.97
County Public Schools	17.00
Mesa College	6.27
Grand Junction Drainage District	2.69
Colorado River Conservancy District	.40
	90.83

Taxes outside the city limits do not include the City Levy and are approximately \$69.78 per \$1,000 valuation with variations resulting from differences in taxes for local water, sanitation, fire protection districts, etc.

Property valuations for taxes are based on an assessed valuation of 30% of actual value of the property as of January 1 of each year. Thus, a newly completed industrial building and site, appearing for the first time on the property rolls as of January 1, 1969, and costing \$100,000, would be appraised in 1969 at \$30,000 for tax purposes. If located within the city, the 1969 tax on the property, payable in 1970, would be \$2,724.90.

Similarly, a new house and lot costing \$20,000 would be given an initial appraised valuation of \$6,000. In the City, the property tax payable in 1970 would be \$544.98; outside the City or for an older home, either in or out of the City, taxes would be correspondingly less.

Inventory, or property, texes were reduced by the Colorado Legislature in 1965 on "Freeport merchandise and inventories." This law lowered the appraised evaluation on inventories from 17.5% of cost value in 1966 and established a 5% evaluation figure for 1967 and each year thereafter. The merchandise covered by this new law will be both items manufactured in Colorado and those brought into the State for temporary storage: Thus, such taxes on a \$100,000 inventory for 1967 and for each year thereafter are \$5,000 compared to \$17,500 for 1966.

<u>Machinery and Equipment</u> are initially appraised at 30% of cost value. For following years, appraised valuations are assigned in accordance with schedules issued by the Colorado Tax Commission. Property taxes for motor vehicles are included in the cost of license tags.

Personal Property. Not taxed unless used for income-producing purposes.

Source: Mesa County Assessor

The City of Grand Junction has developed a master plan for future growth which is presently operational and actively administered by the City Planning Commission.

Grand Junction citizens have traditionally worked well with elected officials both at the City and County level.

TAX INCOME:

Tax income for all levying agencies in Mesa County:

ASSESSED COUNTY VALUATION BY CATEGORY 1969 VALUATION:

Real Estate	\$21,210,630
Improvements	52,301,200
Livestock	3,044,230
Personal Property	14,277,620
Utilities	17,722,530
Oil & Gas Production	85,620
Mining & Mineral	1,081,580
	\$109,723,410

REVENUE COLLECTIONS:

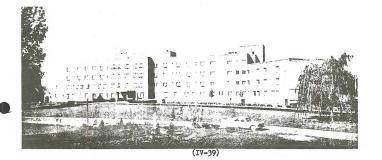
Revenue callected by City of Grand Junction:

Property Tax	\$ 573,999
Sales Tax	584,635
Highway Users Tax	122,834
Parking Meters & Fines	110,235
Cigarette Occupational Tax	51,289
Park & Hecreational Services	82,340
Municipal Court Fines	65,041
Automobile Tax	35,014
Gas & Electricity Franchise	50,503
Telephone Franchise	32,532
Licenses & Permits	25,664
Street Cut Repairs	15,255
Rural Fire District	39,000
Liquor Tax	7,220
State Highway Maintenance	4,684
Interest from Investments	13,755
Weed Program	2,230
Dog Pound	686
Water Sales	709,775
Trash Collection	215,981
Sewer Hental	215,766
Walker Field Revenue	136,770
Cemetery Revenue	42,637
Swimming Pools	32,818





(ABOVE) Grand Junction City Hall (RIGHT) Veterans Hospital (BELOW) St. Mary's Hospital



CITY SERVICES:

POLICE PROTECTION:

Presently, the Grand Junction Police Department is staffed by 40 full time paid personnel in addition to the Chief. The Department's main equipment includes eight radio equipped police cruisers, one motocycle, one dog warden pickup and three parking meter patrols.

The Mesa County Sheriff's office has a staff of 18 full time paid deputies in addition to the Sheriff. In addition, about 50 volunteer deputies are available if needed. The Mesa County Jail is adjacent and connected to the City Jail and both units benefit from many centralized operations, saving in time, effort and tax money. The Grand Junction City Jail has a capacity of 58 persons, and the County Jail has a capacity of 72 persons. The two jails have a combined average occupancy of about 39%. Cost of operation is shared jointly by the City and the County.

The Colorado State Patrol's Division Offices in Grand Junction are staffed by 13 officers and 10 supporting personnel. The Patrol covers regional highways in 10 patrol cars.

Residential, commercial and industrial properties receive 24 hour patrol car protection. In addition, merchant police services are available in the community.

FIRE PROTECTION:

The Grand Junction Fire Department, with 39 full time firemen, operates from two facilities, the Central Fire Station at 330 South 6th Street in the heart of the downtown area, and the fire substation at 1135 North 18th Street in the northern part of the city.

All Grand Junction firemen are required to take regular fire prevention and fire fighting courses each year. In addition to providing fire protection, the department also operates an effective and thoroughly equipped rescue squad for use in emergencies.

Fire Department equipment includes seven modern trucks and emergency units, one 80' aerial platform, one 750 GPM and two 1,000 GPM pumpers and three pumpertankers, featuring full equipment to handle any type of conflagration ranging from a weed fire to a major blaze in any large building. The City Fire Department also serves the rural area of 73 sq. miles by contract.

At the present time, there are approximately 420 fire hydrants in the City, all operating with more than adequate water pressure. The City of Grand Junction presently has a National Board of Fire Underwriters Insurance rating of No. 6.

All public buildings, schools, commercial and industrial establishments are checked for potential fire hazards by Department personnel at least twice a year. Organized fire drills are held in City schools under the supervision of the Department.

Fire protection in the area immediately surrounding the City is provided by a mutual fire protection agreement between the City of Grand Junction and the Rural Fire Protection District which allows equipment from either organization to be quickly utilized. In the past five years, Grand Junction fire losses have averaged \$106.515 annually.

REFUSE-GARBAGE-TRASH:

The City of Grand Junction maintains a City Sanitary Department which provides for the normal City sanitation service.

This Department operates seven packer trucks, plus two open trucks, for the pickup of garbage and trash and also maintains a sanitary land-fill for ultimate disposal. Trash and garbage is picked up weekly or daily, depending on customer requirements. Charge for a single family dwelling on the basis of a weekly pickup is \$1.75 per month. Other charges are based on the volume and frequency of collection.

WASTE DISPOSAL:

The City operates two sewage disposal plants built in 1938 and 1957. The disposal system in these facilities includes primary clarifiers, trickling filters and secondary digesters.

Under construction in 1970 is a major sanitary sewer expansion program. This includes a \$1.3 million enlargement and modernization of the West Side Treatment Plant and the addition of major interceptor sewer trunks of \$5.5 million. The system will accommodate almost any type of industrial waste and there will be no industrial wasterestrictions. The new system has a maximum daily flowage capacity of approximately 8 million gallons.

In addition to Grand Junction's sanitary sewage system, there are several storm sewers serving downtown and other commercial areas. Since 1967 the City has added approximately \$.5 million new storm sewers.

Sewer rental charges are as follows: Single family dwelling -- \$1.85 per month; Multiple family dwelling of 3 units or less -- \$1.85 per month plus \$1.00 per month per unit for each unit over one; Multiple family dwellings over three units -- \$3.85 per month plus \$0.55 per month for each additional unit over three; Rooming houses -- \$1.85 per month plus \$0.30 per month for each room available for renting; Commercial properties, including hotels and motels -- 40% of the charge made for water,

STREETS:

The City of Grand Junction has 93.1 miles of paved streets and about 11.4 miles of unpaved street. New paving is accomplished by contract and is of asphalt construction. Street maintenance equipment includes graders, loaders compressors, dump trucks and sweepers.

Most downtown City streets have metered parking at the curb in addition to both public and private off-street parking lots.

Street lighting in Grand Junction is accomplished by both incandescent and mercury vapor lamps,

CITY LICENSE FEES:

All fees listed are per annum.

Auctioneers (2nd Hand) (Bond)	\$ 75.00	Motel or Hotel (1-9 beds)	\$ 5.00
Auctioneers (New)	200.00	Motel or Hotel (10 beds or more)	10.00
Cement Contractor (Bond-\$500)	1.00	Pawn Broker (Bond-\$2000)	100.00
Cigarette (Wholesale Dealer)	6.00	Pin Ball Machine	25.00
Cigarette (Retail)	15.00	Plumber-Contractor (Bond-\$1000)	25.00
		Plumber-Master	2.00
Dogs (3 mo. and over)		Plumber-Journeyman	1.00
Male or spayed Female	200	Pool Hall - per table	3.00
Female (not spayed)	4.00		
		Second Hand Dealer (Bond-\$1000)	25.00
Electrician - Contractor	25.00	Shooting Gallery	100.00
(Bond-\$1000)		Skating Rink (each 90 days)	25.00
Electrician - Journeyman	5.00	Signs	
Electrician - Master	10.00	Billboards, l¢ per sq. ft.	
Elec. Maintenance	10.00	Painter (sign)	25.00
Employment Agency	25.00	Contractor (Bond-\$2000)	50.00
Food Handling	2.50	Taxi Cab Company - Master	100.00
Forestry	5.00	Ins. P.D. & P.L.	
		Taxi - per vehicle	25.00
Gas - Contractor (Bond-\$2000)	15.00	Tourist Court (1-9 beds)	5.00
Gas - Appliance Dealer	2.00	Tourist Court (10 beds or more)	10.00
Gas - Master	4.00	Trailer Court (per space)	5.00
House Mover (Bond-\$1000)	10.00		
Junk Dealer-Auto Wrecking	50.00		
(Bond-\$1000)		* * * * * * * * * * *	
Contractor Unlimited	100.00		
(Bond-\$5000)			
Contractor up to \$100,000	75.00	Circus	
Contractor up to \$ 50,000	60.00		75.00
Contractor up to \$ 25,000	50.00	1 ring - per day	150.00
Wrecker	50.00	2 ring - per day	225.00
Special Contractor (Bond-\$2000)	10.00	3 ring or more - per day	223.00
		Carnivals \$10 each ride,	1st day
Beer & Liquor-Occupation Tax		thereafter \$5 each ride per d	ay
beer by bottle	25.00	0	
Beer by drink	50.00	Concession Booth 85.00 fi	rst day
Liquor, wine	250.00	thereafter \$2.50 per day	

All licenses obtainable from:

Grand Junction City Clerk's Office City Hall Grand Junction, Colorado

WATER:

Grand Junction's municipally owned water system obtains the bulk of its needs from water rights on three streams: Kannah Creek, Main Fork and North Fork.

The water system itself is described by the following figures:

Maximum daily water consumption - 12 million gallons per day Maximum daily capacity - 16 million gallons per day

Finished water storage - 11 million gallons
Storage capacity - 4,000 acre feet
Size of water mains - 4" to 24"

Water pressure maintained - 40 to 100 lbs. psi Average water temperature - 40° to 65° F.

water purification treatment includes: - Micro strainer plant, coagulation &

mixed media high rate filters with chlorination and fluoridation

Additional sources of industrial water would include the Colorado and Gunnison Rivers from which the City of Grand Junction has conditional decrees of water.

WATER RATES:

Residential and Commercial Rate (within the City Limits)

Minimum charge (3,000 gallons or less per month) \$2.75 Next \$0.30 per 1000 gallons

The rates listed above shall apply to all uses within the City Limits, including multiple dwellings, duplex dwellings and apartment houses. It shall be the duty of all owners and/or operators of multiple dwellings, duplex dwellings and apartments to certify in writing to the City Water Department the location thereof and the number of family units therein. Where more than one single-family dwelling is served through a single meter, a minimum charge shall be made for each family dwelling thus served, with credit being given for a corresponding quantity of water on the total consumption. All excess water shall be at the rate of 30 cents per 1000 gallons.

Suburban and Commercial Rate (outside City Limits)

Minimum Charge (3,000 gallons or less per month) \$5.50 Next \$0.60 per 1000 gallons

This rate shall apply to all uses outside the City Limits except suburban schools, manufactories, greenhouses, railroads and bulk water companies supplying 5 or more users.

Suburban Schools, Manufactories, bulk water companies

Minimum charge (3,000 gallons or less per month) \$3.60 Next \$0.40 per 1000 gallons

This rate shall apply to suburban schools, manufactories and greenhouses.

UTE DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEM:

The Ute Water Conservancy District provides a very high quality potable water to the rural and suburban portions of the Colorado River Valley, beginning several miles above Palisade, Colorado, and extending to several miles below Mack, Colorado. Ute service is available at virtually any point within this area except those served by municipal systems.

The Ute Water Supply originates in 13 high elevation storage reservoirs located in the Grand Mesa National Forest south of Collbran, Colorado. In addition to the source reservoirs, major features of the system include a 1,100 acre foot regulating reservoir, a multi-media type treatment plant with a capacity of 6.5 million gallons per day, five treated water storage tanks with a capacity of 4.5 million gallons, and in excess of 350 miles of pipelines, in sizes from 42" to 1½" in diameter.

Other information relative to this water system follows:

Constructed in 1963 and 1964

Max. Daily Water Consumption (1969) - 4.1 Million Gallons Ave. Daily Water Consumption (1969) - 1.5 Million Callons

Delivery Pressures - 40 to 125 psi

Ave. Water Temperature (1969) - 51°

Water Temperature Extremes (1969) - 40° Low---71° High

Average Hardness (1969) - 43.4 ppm Average Alkalinity (1969) - 40.8 ppm

Average Ph (1959) -7.35

The Ute Water Conservancy District has two basic rates, "Individual" and "Bulk". The Individual Rate is applicable to all individual users served directly by Ute Water. The Bulk Rate is applicable to existing water distribution systems which distribute water to a number of individual customers.

Individual Rate:

First 3,000 gallons, or less, per month - \$7.00 per user

 Next 2,000 gallons, per month
 - 2.00 per 1,000 Gals.

 Next 45,000 gallons, per month
 - .60 per 1,000 Gals.

 Next 100,000 gallons, per month
 - .50 per 1,000 Gals.

 Next 350,000 gallons, per month
 - .40 per 1,000 Gals.

All over 500,000 gallons per month - .40 per 1,000 Gals.

- .30 per 1,000 Gals.

Rulk Rate:

First 4,000 gals. ave. per user, per mo. - \$4.00 per user

Next 4,000 gals. ave. per user, per mo. - .50 per 1,000 Gals.

Next 42,000 gals.per month - .35 per 1,000 Gals.

Next 4,950,000 gals. per month - .30 per 1,000 Gals.

All Excess - .27 per 1.000 Gals.

HEALTH & MEDICAL:

Grand Junction Area Hospitals include.

Grand Junction Area Hospitals include	9;	
Name	Location	Capacity
Grand Junction Osteopathic Hospital	Grand Junction	44 beds
Mesa Memorial Hospital	Grand Junction	45 beds
Lower Valley Hospital	Fruita	40 beds
Plateau Valley Congregational Hospital	Collbran	13 beds
St. Mary's Hospital	Grand Junction	220 beds
Medicenter	Grand Junction	64 beds
	•	
Also located in Grand Junction is a		
Veterans Hospital	Grand Junction	152 beds
Hospital facilities, excluding VA Ho	spital, include:	
Surgeons (Major)	26	
Staff Doctors	134	
Registered Graduate Nurse		
Registered Practical Nurs		
Laboratory Technicians	10	
Other Hospital Employees	711	
Bassinets	23	
Free Beds (welfare)	Yes, as nee	eded
Private rooms	52	
Emergency facilities	6	
Nurse Training facilities		
Operating rooms	11	
Delivery rooms	4	
Nursery	4	
Laboratories	5	
X-Ray facilities	4	
Basal Metabolism	4	
Diagnostic	Yes	
Electrocardiagraph	Yes	
Deep Heat Therapy	Yes	
Ambulance Service	Yes (private & Ci	
Nursing Service	No visiting nurs	e service

Grand Junction Hospital Affiliations include:

Cobalt Treatment

Colorado Hospital Association Midwest Hospital Association Western Slope Regional Hospital Conference Catholic Hospital Association Colorado Conference of Catholic Hospitals Osteopathic Hospital Association

American Hospital Association

Yes

The Mesa County Public Health Officer maintains an office in Grand Junction. His function is to survey, plan and administer programs to meet public health needs in the areas of sanitation, nursing, school health, medical clinics, veterinary medical services and laboratory services in the Grand Junction and Mesa County area.

Grand Junction professional medical people include:

Physicians		150
Dentists		29
Surgeons		26
Osteopaths		24
Opticians		11
Public Health	Nurses	7
School Nurses		9

The present ratio of physicians to population in the area is 1 to 620. The ratio of hospital beds to population is 1 to 178.

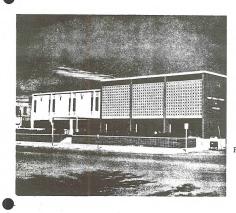
LIBRARIES:

Mesa County Public Library, with a stock of about 150,000 volumes, provides service at two locations--one at 521 White Avenue and the other at 616 North Avenue. In addition, there are branches in Fruita, Clifton and De Beque, and a bookmobile which gives service to other areas of the County. In addition to the books, there are over 130 periodicals, local, regional and national newspapers, pamphlet files, and other material to help fill informational and recreational needs.

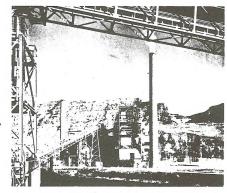
Daily teletype communication with major libraries in Denver provides rapid interlibrary loan and reference service for the entire Western Slope. The Library is developing a fine business reference service, including such sources as the Moody Manuals, Thomas Register, several of the Prentice-Hall corporation information services, a file of Small Business Administration material, and many other reference sources and books.

Mesa College Library is now housed in a fine new building, with a rapidly growing collection. It is available for a limited amount of serious public use.

Other specialized libraries in the area whose availability is somewhat more limited are the medical library at the VA Hospital, the geological and scientific library at the AEC, and the County law library in the Courthouse.



Public Service Co. Building, Grand Junction



Public Service Co. Cameo Generating Plant

(IV-47)

ELECTRIC POWER:

Electric service for the City of Grand Junction is provided by the Public Service Company of Colorado. This investor owned utility supplies nearly 70% of the electricity in the State of Colorado.

Firm electric service to this area is assured by the presence only 12 miles east of Grand Junction of one of the company's newest steam generating plants, Cameo, a 66,000 K.W. installation.

The Grand Junction area is presently served by a 69 KV transmission line which is interconnected with the rest of the extensive Public Service Company system.

The Public Service Company's total generating capability presently exceeds 1,000,000 KW. Continuous facility planning assures an adequate and unrestricted power supply.

For information on rates on services in regard to specific loads or location in the Grand Junction area, contact Public Service Company of Colorado 750 Main Street Grand Junction, Colorado

Electric power service in much of the rural section of Mesa County and in portions of the surrounding suburban area near Grand Junction is provided by Grand Valley Rural Power Lines, Inc. 2727 Grand Avenue Grand Junction, Colorado

NATURAL GAS:

Natural gas is also provided and distributed to the Grand Junction area by Public Service Company of Colorado.

Gas comes to the Grand Junction area by direct pipeline from gas fields 30 to 50 miles northwest of the City in the Douglas and Baxter Pass areas. The reserve of gas in these fields is considered extensive enough to accomodate all present and future requirements in the area.

Gas distribution facilities in the Grand Junction area are presently adequate to serve almost any new load. Natural gas quality in the area is 75% Methane, 5% Ethane, 5% miscellaneous hydrocarbons and 15% nitrogen.

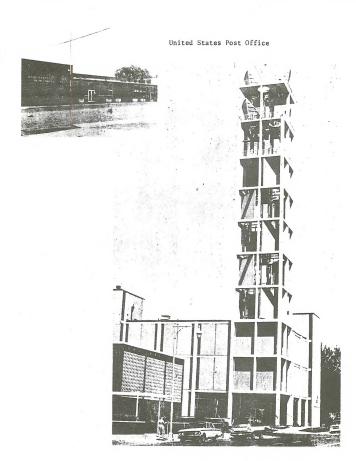
Gas is distributed at approximately 15-20 psi at an average of 900 BTU. Both domestic and commercial rates compare favorably with those in other parts of the state and are much lower than average gas costs in other parts of the country.

For information on rates or service, contact
Public Service Company of Colorado
750 Main Street
Grand Junction, Colorado

FUELS:

In addition to natural gas, other fuels are also available in the Grand Junction area. These include coal, fuel oil, propane and butane, Liquid fuel is available at bulk stations or may be delivered in tank car lots.

Coal is available in almost any quantity and in various classifications of crushing from many retail and wholesale outlets in the area.



Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph
Company's new Grand Junction Building

POSTAL SERVICES:

The Grand Junction Post Office is on of the largest in the State of Colorado, serving 48,000 people in an area encompassing 96 square miles. A completely new postal facility at 241 North 4th Street was built in Grand Junction in 1964 to replace the former Post Office at 4th and Rood.

Annual postal receipts for the past years have been:

<u>1930</u> <u>1940</u> <u>1960</u> <u>1965</u> <u>1966</u> <u>1967</u> <u>1968</u> <u>1969</u> \$103,985 \$114,243 \$554,340 \$732,563 \$798,551 \$843,059 \$917,081 \$996,846

Regular mail service to out of town areas arrives and departs on the following schedule:

INCOMING	R E G I O N	OUTGOING
1:15 a.m.		3:00 a.m.
6:25 a.m.	Eastern States, Denver	7:00 p.m.
10:15 p.m.		8:00 p.m.
3:00 a.m.	Western States, Salt Lake City	10:40 p.m.

In addition, air mail is dispatched from Grand Junction many times each day via Frontier and United Airlines to all points around the nation. (See airline schedules under Transportation). Surface mail is air lifted on all Frontier flights on a space available basis.

Type of mail delivery services and approximate volumes:

City Delivery - 80% Rural Delivery - 20% Post Office Boxes - 1821

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH:

Grand Junction is serviced by the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company with a 100% telephone system. The company maintains both a local office and a local service headquarters for the firm.

Telephone listings in the immediate Grand Junction area im1970 total 14.558, including residential & business phones.

Telephone rates in force at the present time are:

	1 Party	2 Party	Rural
Residential	\$ 5.45	\$4.50	\$3.70
Business	11.10		86.25

Western Union maintains a local office in Grand Junction providing office service from 7:30 a.m., to 6:00 p.m. daily and telephone service around the clock. Commercial teletype service is also available in the City and surrounding area.

ADVERTISING & NEWS MEDIUMS:

NEWSPAPERS published in the Grand Junction area include:

Name	Frequency of Publication	Circulation
Daily Sentinel	Daily & Sunday	22,000
Palisade Tribune	Weekly	84 C
Fruita Times	Weekly	1,200
Central High Warrior	Monthly	600
G.J. High School Orange & Black	Bi-Monthly	1,628
Mesa College Criterion	Bi-Monthly	1,468
Penny Pincher	Weekly (Advertising only)	18,200

Principal out-of-town newspapers subscribed to by Grand Junction residents include: Denver Post (Denver); Rocky Mountain News (Denver); Salt Lake Tribune (Salt Lake).

RADIO STATIONS operating in Grand Junction are:

Call Le	tters	Wattage	<u>Kilocycles</u>	Hours of Broadcast	<u>Affiliate</u>
KREX	AM	50,000 day 10,000 nig		18	CBS Radio
KEXO		1,000	1230	18	ABC IMN
KSTR		5,000	620	Daytime only	
KWSL		250	1340	24	Mutual
KREX	FM	3,000 (ER	P) 920	18½	

TELEVISION is provided in the Grand Junction and Western Slope area by:

KREX-TV	12,900 (ERP)	Channel 5	17	CBS - TV
				NBC-TV, ABC-TV

Signal is spread across Western Slope through 46 FCC licensed booster stations.

Comtronics Cable TV - Denver stations include KWGN, KOA, KLZ, KBTV and KRMA (educational).



Airport Control Tower, City-County Airport





Walker Field, Grand Junction's
City-County Airport...
One of Colorado's most modern.



(IV-54)

California Zephyr at Grand Junction's depot.



Nationwide Continental Trailways bus





Interstate Highway 70 linking Grand Junction with Chicago, Denver and the West Coast....



Denver & Rio Grande Western's \$8 million freight classification yard

HIGHWAYS:

Grand Junction occupies a strategic location in the entire region between Denver and Salt Lake City because of its highway connections.

Excellent all weather highways lead out from Grand Junction to the South (U. S. 50) connecting with Montrose, Gunnison, Durango, etc., to the East (U. S. 6-24) (Interstate 70) connecting with Rifle, Glenwood and Denver, and to the West (U. S. 6-50) connecting with Moab and Salt Lake City, Utah,

Another highway also connects the Grand Valley area with the rich Rangely oil basin to the North. This road is being steadily improved.

Grand Junction is also the largest city between Denver and Las Vegas, Nevada, on Interstate Highway 70 which is presently coming into being through Western Colorado. Once completed, Interstate 70 will be one of the nation's busiest cross-country traffic arteries. It is expected that Grand Junction will be one of the most important connecting points on the entire length of the superhighway.

The Continental Trailways Bus Company serves Grand Junction with 17 arriving and departing buses daily, providing good bus transportation to all parts of Colorado and fast connections with buses to all parts of the country.

Modern radio equipped taxicab and airport limousine service are provided in Grand Junction by the Yellow Cab Company.

Minimum distances via highway from Grand Junction to selected cities are as follows:

	Town	Distance from Grand Junction
	Alamosa	255
	Colorado Springs	289
IN	Donver	257
OM A PER	Leadville	179
STATE	Pueblo	288
	Trinidad	346
	Amarillo, Texas	613
	Albuquerque, New Mexico	503
OUT	Chicago, Illinois	1,289
001	Dallas, Texas	981
	Kansas City, Missouri	895
OF	Los Angeles, California	1,062
	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	819
STATE	Omaha, Nebraska	831
	Salt Lake City, Utah	300
	San Francisco, California	1,070

HIGHWAY MOTOR CARRIERS:

NAME_OF_CARRIER	HOME BASE	INTER OR INTRA	AREA SERVED
Rio Grande Motorway, Inc.	Denver, Colorado	Inter & Intra	Colorado New Mexico Utah
Garrett Freightlines	Pocatello, Idaho	Interstate	Nevada Utah Idaho Montana Oregon New Mexico
Ringsby Freightlines, Inc.	Denver, Colorado	Inter & Intra	Illinois Iowa Kansas Missouri Nebraska
Ephraim Freightways, Inc.	Denver, Colorado	Intrastate	Colorado
Parkinson Transfer	Delta, Colorado	Intrastate	Delta Montrose
Gateway Nucla Express	Grand Junction, Colorado	Intrastate	Gateway Naturita Uravan Nucla
Plateau Valley Stage Line	Collbran, Colorado	Intra	G.J. to Collbran

There are a number of smaller intra-state and inter-state truck lines headquartered in other cities and states connecting Grand Junction with communities throughout the region on a more limited basis,

Terminal Points for trucks serving Grand Junction are:

Denver Grand Junction Selt Lake City Pueblo Durango Farmington, New Mexico

Freight forwarding service is available in Grand Junction through the facilities of Rio Grande Motorway.

Freight pickup and delivery service at Grand Junction is provided by the following carriers;

CARRIERS	FREQUENCY_OF_SERVICE	

Rio Grande Motorway, Inc.

Garrett Freightlines, Inc.

Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc.

Ephraim Freightways, Inc.

Parkinson Transfer

Gateway Nucla Express

Plateau Velley Stage Line

Daily 6 days weekly

Daily 5 days weekly

Daily 6 days weekly

Substantial warehouse space is available at several facilities in Grand Junction.

Motor Freight transit time to selected cities:

DAYS IN TRANSIT

Albuquerque	2nd day
Cheyenne	2nd day
Colorado Springs	Overnight
Denver	Overnight
Los Angeles	3rd day
New York	5th day
Phoenix	3rd day
Pueblo	Overnight
Salt Lake City	Overnight
San Francisco	5th day
Kansas City	3rd day
Omaha	3rd day
Tulsa	5th day
Dallas	5th day
Chicago	3rd day

AIR TRANSPORTATION:

Walker Field is jointly owned and maintained by the City of Grand Junction and Mesa County. It is administered as a City Department. Policy is determined by the Airport Board which is an appointive body selected from the Grand Junction City Council and the Mesa County Board of Commissioners.

Airport facilities include a restaurant and lounge, waiting room facilities, gift shop, rental car agencies, aircraft sales and service, hangar space, charter services, flying instruction, and F.A.A. control tower, airport beacon, full radio facilities, night runway lights and a weather station.

The airport has two hard-surfaced runways (7,500 feet and 5,400 feet), paved taxiways, an instrument approach system, full refueling and service facilities, and excellent highway connections with Grand Junction and the surrounding area.

The airport is served by Frontier, United, and Monarch Airlines. Frontier presently operates 13 daily arrivals and departures, featuring Convair Jet Prop service to cities throughout the Intermountain region, and Boeing 737's service to Salt Lake City, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Dallas/Fort Worth. United Air Lines operates 2 daily arrivals and departures using Boeing 727's with service to Los Angeles and Las Vegas and to the east to New York City via Denver, Lincoln, Omaha and Chicago. Monarch provides 3 flights daily to Aspen.

Airline boardings in 1969 amounted to 79,641 passengers, which was nearly double the 40,470 passengers of 1965, just four years past. About 80 private aircraft are based at the field, and the F.A.A. controllers recorded 72,133 operations in 1969.

Projects pending at the airport include:

- A 3,000-foot runway and taxiway extension to accommodate new jet aircraft. (1970)
- (2) Terminal and terminal ramp study in progress. Results will be known late this summer. If it is decided to build new facility, it probably would not be completed before 1973.
- (3) Reconstruction and extension of secondary runway. (1976)

WALKER FIELD-GJT AIRLINE OPERATIONS Effective March 1, 1970 (Mountain Standard Time)

FROM	FLIGHT & EQUIP	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE	то
DEN	15 B3	7:25 AM		
	12 B3		7:45 AM	DEN
SLC	511 CV	8:22	8:55	CNY CEZ FMN GUP ABQ
ELP ALM ABQ FMN	512 CV	8:54	9:04	SLC JAC BIL MLS GDV ISN MOT
.GA ORD	457 B2	10:25	11:25	LAX (SNOWBIRD-SAT. ONLY)
AX LAS	262 B2	10:40	11:05	DEN LNK OMA ORD JFK
SLC	62 B3	12:10 PM	12:25	DEN DAL/FTW
.AX	598 B2	12:41		(SNOWBIRO-SAT. ONLY)
EN GUC MTJ	573 CV	1:39	1:54	CNY
	926 B2		2:00	DEN ORD LGA (SNOWBIRO-SAT.)
NY	572 CV	2:45	3:10	MTJ GUC DEN
AL/FTW DEN	65 B3	3:25	3:40	SLC
DEN	359 B2	3:55	4:20	LAS LAX
EN (XL SAT.)	675 CV	5:21		
(XL SAT.)	676 CV		5:45	MTJ DEN
SN GDV MLS BIL JAC SLC	515 CV	7:12	7:24	FMN ABQ ALM ELP
DEN	19 B3	8:50		
	18 B3		9:15	DEN
ABQ GUP FMN CEZ CNY	514 CV	8:50	9:15	SLC

EQUIPMENT:

CV - FRONTIER AIRLINES CV-580

B3 - FRONTIER AIRLINES B-737 B2 - UNITED AIRLINES B-727 (SNOWBIRD FLIGHTS -) (MIO-DEC. TO MIO-APRIL)

ABQ - ALBUQUERQUE ALM - ALAMOGORDO

FMN - FARMINGTON FTW - FORT WORTH JFK - NEW YORK LGA - NEW YORK

BIL . BILLINGS BDL - HARTFORD, CONN. GDV - GLENOIVE, MONT.

LNK - LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

CEZ - CORTEZ

GUC - GUNNISON

MLS - MILES CITY, MONT.

GUP - GALLUP 1SN - WILLISTON, N. DAK. MQT - MINOT, N. DAK.

CNY - MOAB DAL - DALLAS JAC - JACKSON HOLE

MTJ - MONTROSE

DEN - DENVER

LAS - LAS VEGAS

OMA - OMAHA ORD - CHICAGO

ELP - EL PASO

LAX - LOS ANGELES

SLC - SALT LAKE CITY

RAIL TRANSPORTATION:

Grand Junction is located on the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, which provides direct access to the nation's rail network.

At its eastern terminals of Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, the Rio Grande connects with the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads. On the west, connection is made at Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, with the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

An \$11 million automatic freight classification yard, largest on the Rio Grande system is located at Grand Junction, and many Rio Grande employees live in this community.

Railroad passenger service is provided by the Vista-Dome California Zephyr, Chicago-San Francisco streamliner.

Ticket office and waiting room in the Grand Junction depot, located at 2nd Street and Pitkin Avenue, is open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

RAIL FREIGHT:

The Rio Grande Railroad is noted for its "short-fast-frequent" concept of freight service. Generally, eight to ten freight trains are operated in each direction through Grand Junction every day. Total volume of local freight traffic exceeds 7,000 carloads annually, received and forwarded.

The freight office is located in the Rio Grande depot and is open daily from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Six public team tracks are available, with a total capacity of 75 cars. Other facilities include loading docks, freight car ramps, and a TOFC (Piggyback) ramp and service. For prompt forwarding, all cars should be loaded, billed and sealed by 7:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Approximate carload delivery time from Grand Junction to selected communities:

City	Time in Days	City	Time in Days
Albuquerque	3	New York	5
Chicago	3	Omaha	3
Colorado Springs	2	Phoenix	4
Dallas	3	Pueblo	1
Denver	1	Salt Lake City	1
Houston	4	San Francisco	3
Kansas City	3	Tulsa	4
Los Angeles	3		

The Durham Stock Yards offers complete livestock facilities with an operator on duty $24\ \text{hours}$ a day.

Approximately 40 acres of industrial zoned land adjacent to railroad sidings and spurs is presently available to industry.

The Railway Express Agency maintains a local office and warehouse at the Rio Grande depot.

The Rio Grande railroad maintains a Traffic Office in Grand Junction and in most major cities from coast to coast. They are eager to help you on any transportation problem.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES:

Available warehouse space:

Name of Facility	Public or Private	Square Feet Plain Warehousing
W. R. Hall Moving & Storage	Private	16,000 Sq. Ft.
Litton Warehouse Company	Private	79,000 Sq. Ft.
Western Transfer	Private	5,000 Sq. Ft.

Moving and Storage Companies:

Company	Base	Local or Long Distance Moving	Furniture Storage Facilities
Litton Warehouse Company	Grand Junction	Local & Long	Yes
W. R. Hall Moving & Storage	Grand Junction	Local & Long	Yes
Western Transfer	Grand Junction	Local & Long	Yes



Aerial photo showing Colorado River Diversion Dam supplying irrigation water to Grand Valley farms... Interstate Highway 70 intersection with Colorado Highway 65 and Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad also shown.

GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS:

Retail & Wholesale Trade (Grand Junction)

	1968	1969
Apparel	\$ 3,407,000	4,413,000
Automotive	35,477,000	40,896,000
Food	22,037,000	23,864,000
Furniture	6,472,000	6,778,000
General Merchandise	14,708,000	15,739,000
Lumber, Building	9,893,000	10,932,000
Other Retail	11.015.000	11,617,000
Retail Sales	\$103,009,000	\$114,239,000

Other Grand Junction business indicators:

	Calendar 1968	Calendar 1969	% Increase or Decrease
Parking Meter Receipts	\$ 80,740	\$ 81,990	+ 1.55
Airline Boardings	75,900	80,300	+ 5.80
City Sales & Use Tax	576,163	697,329	+ 3.67
Postal Receipts	918,759	933,324	+ 1.58
Motor Vehicles Registered	i		
Passenger Cars	26,598	27,132	+ 2.00
Trucks	11,151	12,022	+ 6.54

EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME:

Mesa County

Per	Household	\$9.	502.00

INCOME BREAKDOWN ON HOUSEHOLDS:

\$ 0		\$	2,999	20.1%
\$3,000	-	\$	4,999	14.6%
\$5,000	•	\$	7,999	24.9%
\$8,000	-	\$	9,999	15.4%
Over		2	10 000	25 0%

*SALES MANAGEMENT Magazine Estimates:

Effective Buying Income (Mesa County)	\$ 9,502.00	
Number of Families (Mesa County)	14,200	
Median Age of Mesa County Residents	29.7 years	
Median School years Completed	12.1 years	
Persons of Spanish Surname	2,612	
Welfare Expenditures Per Capita	\$ 64,00	
Local Covernment Revenue Per Canita	\$ 220.00	

(Source - Denver Research Institute)

RETAIL OUTLETS:

In Grand Junction:

Qutlet	Number of Outlets
Groceries	44
Drug Stores	17
Hardware	8
Lumber	7
Hobby Shops	2
Sporting Goods	11
Clothing Stores	16
General Department Stores	5
Auto Supplies	13
Jewelers	8
Auto Dealers (New)	11
Auto Dealers (Used)	26
Feed Dealers	4

Grand Junction merchants have traditionally cooperated on closing hours, community-wide sales, and better business practices.

SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS:

In Grand Junction:

Type of Establishment	Number of Establishments
Cleaners	12
Laundries	12
Shoe Repair Shops	4
Barber Shops	19
Car Repair Shops	51
Beauty Shops	41
Service Stations	90
Plumbers	11
Taxi Companies	1

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS:

Major financial institutions in the area with assets for 1968 and 1969 are as follows:

NAME_OF_FIRM	TYPE OF INSTITUTION	<u>ASSETS 1968</u>	ASSETS 1969
First National Bank	Bank	\$34,351,927	\$33,734,041
United States Bank	Bank	29,865,413	29,189,534
Valley Federal	Savings & Loan Association	19,166,685	29,868,719
Mesa Federal	Savings & Loan Association	18,455,164	19,274,044
Mutual	Savings & Loan Association	10,556,486	11,287,473
Citizens	Finance Co.& Industrial Bank	5,108,103	4,993,362
Modern	Savings & Loan Association	8,598,153	9,023,622
Fruita State Bank	Bank	4,315,436	4,619,104
Palisades National Bank	Bank	3,322,119	3,480,095
Mesa National Bank	Bank	7,777,806	8,482,901
Home Loan	Investment Co. & Indus. Bank	1,782,041	1,854,447

There are over a score of major financial firms and institutions serving the Grand Valley and the immediate Grand Junction area. In 1969, total assets of these firms came to \$\$146,807,342 compared with \$143,299,333 in 1968.

Of the total assets of the area's financial institutions, full service banks accounted for \$79,505,675, or over half of the \$146,807,342. Savings & Loan Associations accounted for another \$60,453,858. The two industrial banks, along with their associated firm operations, accounted for another \$6,847,809 in assets.

Grand Junctions banks' correspondents and financial connections include banks in Denver, Salt Lake City, Chicago, New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Kansas City.

EMPLOYMENT:

Employment opportunities in the immediate Grand Junction area are based on a fairly diversified economy, supported by such important business activities as agriculture, mining, retail trade, transportation, service work and tourism.

Facts about the Grand Junction employment scene are as follows:

July 1968			Number	Percentage
Labor Force (s	ummer months)	Non-Agriculture Agriculture Unemployed Total Force	17,200 2,100 <u>800</u> 20,100	85.5% 10.2% 4.3%
Labor Force (w	vinter months)	Non-Agriculture Agriculture Unemployed Total Force	16,400 2,500 1,300 20,200	81.4% 12.0% 6.5%

Percentage of employment in major industries (Mesa County) (1960)

Agriculture10.8%	Educational Services 6.1%
Mining 5.3	Public Administration 5.5
Construction 7.2	Services17.5
Manufacturing 6.4	All Other Employment14.9
Retail Trade16.0	Unemployed 5.7
Wholesale Trade 4.4	Armed Forces 0.1

SEASONAL WORK:

The main opportunities for seasonal work in the Grand Junction area are during the summer when additional employees are added in the fields and orchards of the valley for planting, maintaining and harvesting the crops. Several thousand extra workers are often called into the area to help harvest the annual 700,000 bushel peach crop.

Some opportunity for extra help is found at Christmas time in the retail stores of the Grand Junction area.

WAGE RATES & FAMILY INCOME:

Wage rates in the Grand Junction area are about equal to the state average. Family income was rated in 1960 at \$5,371 per year, with an accumulated wealth per capita of \$6,355. In all of Western Colorado, the median family income per year is \$4,900 with an average of accumulated wealth per capita of \$8,482. The State average median family income in 1960 was \$5.780.

(Source: Denver Research Institute.)

Examples of prevailing wage rates and the approximate number of persons employed in those fields in the Grand Junction area are as follows:

TYPE	NUMBER	AVERAGE WAGE
Auto Mechanics	125	50% - \$7.50 - 8.00 hourly rate
Bricklayers	25	5.50 - 6.00
Carpenters	160	5.56 - 6.08 Hiway
Construction Labor	150	3.93 - 4.08
Electricians	55	6.27 hr.
Operating Engineers	250	4.45 - 5.60
Plasterers	12	5.60
Plumbers	40	5.70
Sheet Metal Workers	25	5.75
Truck Drivers	290	3.15 - 4.20 - 6.13
Full Time Farm Labor	2500	2.50 - 3.00
Seasonal Farm Labor	3500	1.50 - 2.00
Typists	400	225.00 - 300.00 per month
Secretaries	110	350.00 - 375.00
Stenographers	250	300.00 - 350.00
Bookeepers	175	350.00 - 450.00
Accountants	45	500.00 - 600.00
Retail Clerks	600	64.00 - 66.00 per week
Draftsmen	30	450.00 - 500.00 per month

Types of local employment under union contract include:

Building trades and crafts
Railroad workers
Culinary workers and bartenders
Barbers
Sales Clerks
Utilities
Transportation
Mill workers

Labor-management relations have traditionally been good in the Grand Junction area.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION:

In general, employers in private business who employ four or more workers for some part of a day in each of twenty different calendar weeks during any calendar year, are subject to the Colorado Employment Security regulations. Employers are required to contribute in the amount of 2.7 per cent of their payroll on the first \$3,000 paid to an individual by the same employer in the same calendar year. The \$3,000 limitation has been in effect since 1936.

Each employer is required to pay 2.7 per cent of his taxable payroll for the first three calendar years in which he is subject to the Act. After that period, he is eligible for an experience rating, which may vary from 2.7 per cent to zero, depending upon the stability of his employment, his alertness in making sure that eligible persons are drawing benefits and his promptness in making required reports and in paying his contributions.

Unemployment compensation rates are based on the employer's record and size of the Trust Fund. Rates for the following calendar year are computed as of July 1 of each year.

LABOR FORCE (Covered U.I. Employers) Mesa County 9-31-69 -- 11,523

The estimated average contribution rate for covered Colorado employers in 1962 was 1.2 per cent, among the lowest in the nation. The National estimated average contribution per employer for 1962 was 2.4 per cent. In 1966, 72% of the covered employers had a zero rate.

LEGISLATION PERTAINING TO EMPLOYMENT:

Workmen's Compensation Act of Colorado

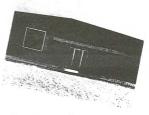
Colorado Occupational Disease Disability Act

Employers of four or more workers are required by law to carry insurance for the protection of employees covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act. Employers may obtain their insurance from the State Fund, from a private insurance carrier of their choice, or, if they employ 200 or more workers, they may provide their own insurance when authorized by the Commission, by depositing a predetermined sum of money in Trust or in Escrow in a local bank.

The insurance rates are the manual rates passed or approved each year by the Colorado State Industrial Commission. The State fund rate is currently 30 per cent under the manual rate.

Similar insurance provisions apply to the Colorado Occupational Disease Disability Act. This act, however, applies only to specific occupational diseases as defined in the Act, and does not require the employer to provide general comprehensive coverage. The employer again has the right to select his insurance carrier.





Electronic Manufacturers have become one of Grand Junction's key industrial employers







Union Carbide Corporation Western
Mining offices and laboratory
(IV-70)

LIST OF MAJOR MANUFACTURERS:

FIRM_NAME	EMPLOYMENT_RANGE	TYPE_OF_PRODUCT
Alco Steel, Inc. 2453 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Pre-fab Buildings
American Gilsonite Co. West of Fruita, Colorado	150-200	Refining-Gasoline, Coke
Arden Meadow Gold Dairies 225 Main Street	20-99	Dairy Products
Armco Metal Products Division 2501 W. Highwat 6	1-19	Sheet Metal Products
AEC Plant Redlands	100-249	Uranium Sampling Plant
Aztec Venetian Blind Co. 1060 Rood Avenue	1-19	Venetian Blinds
Barnes Bullets, Inc. 318 Rosevale Road	1-19	Custom Made Bullets
Blackline Asphalt Sales of Colo. 640 South 2nd	1-19	Asphalt Products
Blanchat Machine Company 2757 Highway 50	1-19	Aircraft Parts & Equipment
Brach Packing Company South of Fruita, Colorado	1-19	Meat Packing
Bratton Window Company 513 Ute Avenue	1-19	Window Manufacturers
Brawley, R. F., Jr., Automotive M 2848 North Avenue	ach. 1-19	Engines & Motors
Burkey Lumber Company 659 South Avenue	1-19	Sawmill
Canvas Products Company 338 South 2nd	1-19	Canvas Products
Carroll's Home Improvement Co. 1038 Rood Avenue	1-19	Sheet Metal Work
Champion Boot & Saddlery 545 Main Street	1-19	Boots & Saddles
Climax Uranium Company 125 N. 8th Street	20-99	Uranium Mill
Clymer's Rose Glen Dairy, Inc. 301 Santa Clara	20-99	Dairy Products
Coca-Cola Bottling Company 420 South 6th Street	1-19	Bottled Soft Drinks

FIRM_NAME	EMPLOY	MENT_BANGE	TYPE_OF_PRODUCT
Cochran Outdoor Advertising 200 West Ouray Avenue	Co.	1-19	Signs & Advertising Displays
Colorado Hickok Corporation 2897 North Avenue	15	0-200	Electro-Mechanical Devices
Colorado Printing Company 408 Colorado Avenue		1-19	Commercial Printing
Colorado Survault Co., Inc. 292 - 26% Road		1-19	Cut-stone & Stone Products
Continental Fiberglass Co., 1625 Main Street	Inc.	1-19	Plastic Fabricating
Crescent Creamery 740 Pitkin Avenue		20-99	Dairy Products
Daily Sentinel, The 634 Main Street	:	20-99	Newspaper
Darnell Optical Company 618 Main Street		1-19	Lens Grinding, Ophthalmic
Davis Lumber & Supply Co. 655 North 1st Street		1-19	Lumber & Wood Products
Delta Products, Inc. 630 South 7th Street	1	00-150	Transistorized Ignition Equipment
Denning Lumber Company 432 North Avenue		1-19	Lumber & Wood Products
Dentists Laboratory 600 Center Avenue		1-19	Dental Equipment & Supplies
Dixson, Incorporated 287 - 27 Road	2	50-300	Electrical Components and Accessories
Douglas Optical 500 Main Street		1-19	Lens Grinding, Ophthalmic
Enstrom Candy Company 212 South 7th Street		1-19	Candy
Equipment Associates 715 - 4th Avenue		1-19	Gray-iron Foundries
Feller Furniture Company 1420 North Avenue		1-19	Wood Furniture & Boats
First Street Cabinet Shop 815 North 1st Street		1-19	Millwork Plant
Grand Junction Laboratories 435 North Avenue		1-19	Testing Equipment
Grand Junction Machine Comp 601 North 1st Street	any	1-19	Farm Machinery & Equipment

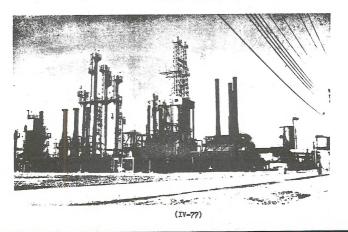
FIRM_NAME	EMPLOYMENT_RANGE	TYPE OF PRODUCT
Grand Junction Monument Company 2528 North 12th Street	1-19	Monuments & Memorials
Grand Junction Steel Fabricating 1101 Third Avenue	Co. 20-99	Fabricating Plate Work, Boiler Shops
Grand Mattress & Upholstery Fact 2962 North Avenue	ory 1-19	Custom Made Mattresses
Grand Valley Rendering Co. 347 - 27½ Road	1-19	Grease & Tallow
Grimsley's Custom Furniture 1104 Pitkin Avenue	1-19	Custom Furniture & Upholstering
Guild Optical Company 2323 N. 7th Street	1-19	Lens Grinding, Ophthalmic
Hamon Upholstery 2920 North Avenue	1-19	Furniture Restoration
Harbert Lumber Company 204 North Avenue	1-19	Lumber & Wood Products
Harding Glass & Paint 202 West Main Street	20-99	Paint, Varnish, Lacquer, Enamel
Hawthorne Dry Ice Company 848 White Avenue	1-19	Dry Ice
Holsum Bakers 111 Rood Avenue	20-99	Bakery Products
Home Style Bakery 940 North Avenue	1-19	Bakery Products
Independent Lumber Company 101 Spruce Street	20-99	Building Materials
Intermountain Printing & Statio 447 Rood Avenue	nery 1-19	Commercial Printing
Iseminger Machine Company 547 Colorado Avenue	1-19	Machine Shop
Johnson, W. B. Company, Inc. 437 Colorado Avenue	1-19	Blowers, Exhaust and Ventilation Fans
Kelley Stone Company 2921 Highway 50	1-19	Native Stone
Kuner-Empson 550 South 7th Street	100-249	Canned Fruits, Vegetables
Lane & Company 1325 North 5th Street	20-99	Air Conditioners, Blowers, Exhaust Fans
Layton Brothers Drum Company 543 Lawrence Avenue	20-99	Fabricated Metal Products

FIRM NAME	EMPLOYMENT_BANGE	TYPE_OF_PRODUCT
Mesa - Matoe 755 - 26 Road	1-19	Wholesale Produce
Mesa Orthopedic Appliance Co. 2305 North 7th Street	1-19	Artificial Limbs, Braces
Mesa Pipe & Bridge Company 2749 Highway 50	1-19	Fabricating Structural Steel and Ornametal Metal
Morrison Refining Company 755 - 25 Road	1-19	Oil Refining
Mount Garfield Plumbing, Heating & Sheet Metal 626 Rood Avenue	1-19	Sheet Metal Products
National Cylinder Gas Division Chemetron Corporation 2584 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Industrial Gases
Old World Meat Company 1765 Main Street	1-19	Meat Products
Pepsi Cola Bottling Company 315 North Spruce Street	1-19	Bottled Soft Drinks
Peter-Son Builders, Inc. 1700 Highway 6 & 24	1-19	Fabricating Structural Steel and Ornamental Metal
Plastics Products Company 705 North 1st Street	1-19	Plastic Products
Powered Products 715 - 4th Avenue	50-99	Snowbirdies or off the road vehicles
Quality Meat & Locker Company 340 North Avenue	1-19	Meat Products
Radio & Electronic Supply Co. 640 White Avenue	1-19	Electric Scoreboards
Sentinel Printing Company 200 North 7th Street	1-19	Commercial Printing
Seven-Up Bottling Company 202 South 7th Street	1-19	Bottled Soft Drinks
Skyline Dental Laboratory 403 Kennedy Avenue	1-19	Dental Equipment & Supplies
Smith Chemical Company 645 East 4th Street	20-99	Fertilizers (Manufacturing and mixing)
Sparton-Colorado, Inc. 1921 Main Street	100-150	Electronics
Spudnut Shop 1145 N. 7th Street	1-19	Spudnuts

FIRM NAME	EMPLOYMENT_BANGE	TYPE_OF_PRODUCT
Sturdee Bilt Blocks 302 Lawrence Avenue	1-19	Concrete Products
Surface Creek Creamery 831 North 1st Street	1-19	Fluid Milk
Tim's Trophies 112 Ouray Avenue	1-19	Engraving
Towne House Leather Craft 2855 North Avenue	1-19	Leather Products
Tri-State Tool Company, Inc. 2587 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Tool Manufacturers
Ultronix, Incorporated 461 North 22nd Street	100-250	Research Instruments, Science & Engineering
United Redi-Mix 711 South 6th Street	1-19	Ready-mixed Concretes
Uranium Instruments Company 2583 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Radiation Detection Instruments
Valley Building Supply Co. 1100 D Road	1-19	Concrete Products
Vick's Pastry Shop 524 Main Street	1-19	Bakery Products
Weddle Plant Research Laboratory 2589 G Road Palisade, Colorado	20-100	Seeds & Research
West Chemical Products, Inc. 115 Red Mesa Heights	1-19	Chemicals
Western Gunsmiths 2475 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Custom Guns & Repairing
Western Meat Packers 140 Power Road	1-19	Meat Packing Plant
Western Neon Company 456 North Avenue	1-19	Signs & Advertising Signs
Western Slope Dental Laboratory 523½ Main Street	1-19	Dental Equipment & Supplies
Western Slope Oxygen Co. 2584 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Industrial Gases
Western Slope Plumbing, Heating & Sheet Metal Company 1748 Palmer	1-19	Sheet Metal Products
Western Slope York Company 1060 Chipeta Avenue	1-19	Air-conditioning and Refrigeration

FIRM_NAME	EMPLOYMENT_RANGE	TYPE_OF_PRODUCT
Westinghouse Air Brake Co. & Drilling Division 2514 Highway 6 & 50	1-19	Tool Manufacturing
Whitewater-Building Materials 940 South 10th Street	Corp. 1-19	Ready-mixed Concrete
Wilson & Young Printers & Stat 518 Colorado Avenue	ioners 1-19	Commercial Printing
Zale Optical 435 Main Street	1-19	Optical Equipment

American Gilsonite Co. refinery near Fruita



RAW MATERIALS PRODUCTION:

Non-agricultural raw materials presently being produced or available in workable deposits in the Grand Junction area:

Clay

Sand and Gravel

Stone

Uranium

Coal

Natural Gas

Oil Shale

Minerals not presently being produced in any quantity, but available from known deposits in the area:

Copper

Mica

Silver

Stone

Petroleum

Gold

Locally produced raw materials:

Manufacturer or Processor

American Gilsonite Co.

Whitewater Sand & Gravel Co.

Whitewater Sand & Gravel Co. Public Service Co. of Colorado

Beaver Mesa Uranium Cameo Mine Union Carbide Nuclear Kerr Coal Co. Western Meat Packers

Brach Packing Co. Old World Meats Raw Material

Gilsonite Sand & Gravel

Natural Gas Coal

Uranium Coal Uranium Coal

Meat Meat Meat

AGRICULTURE:

Approximate annual amounts of agricultural commodities produced locally:

PRODUCT	APPROX. NO. OF ACRES PLANTED	AP	PROXIMATE	PRODUCTION
Corn	9,500		628,400	bushels
Sorghum	1,300		55,600	bushels
Wheat	1,000		18,900	bushels
Oats	4,000		150,000	bushels
Barley	1,530		78,750	bushels
Alfalfa Hay	26,900		81,540	tons
Beans	1,250		18,000	bags
Sugar beets	4,050		95,470	tons
Tomatoes	550		6,600	tons
Melons	70		4	tons
Other Vegetables	723		na	
Apples	790		155,035	bushels
Pears	922		152,869	bushels
Peaches	3,520	(Shipped)		bushels
Cherries	279			bushels
Sweet Cherries	85		3,056	bushels
Apricots	224		32,044	bushels
Grapes	10		30,652	pounds
Potatoes	130		23,700	pounds

NUMBER OF ANIMALS	PRODUCTION FOR MARKET
69,500	12,500 steers
57,100	75,981 lbs. wool
8,600	10,000 for slaughter
4,550	26,288,435 lbs. milk
	674,397 doz.eggs
	69,500 57,100 8,600 4,550

TOTAL AGRICULTURAL INCOME:

Total Fruit Crop Sales (Average Annual) \$ 3,446,000
Field Crop Sales (Average Annual) 6,910,789
Vegetable Crop Sales (Average Annual)
Horticultural Specialties & Forest Products (Ave. Annual) 133,446
Livestock Sales (Average Annual)
Nurseries
TOTAL MESA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL INCOME \$19,135,324

TRI RIVER EXTENSION OFFICES:

County Courthouse - Delta, Colorado - Phone: 874-3519 County Courthouse - Grand Junction, Colorado - Phone: 242-9542

County Courthouse - Montrose, Colorado - Phone: 249-3935

The Tri River Area Extension Offices listed above are "off campus" representatives of Colorado State University. They have access to the resources of Colorado State University and try to keep current on research results in order that they may better serve you. The Extension Staff is prepared to serve you in agriculture, have economics and youth work, or to answer your questions on these related subjects.

LEGISLATION AFFECTING INDUSTRY:

Both Mesa County and the City of Grand Junction have zoning ordinances to insure proper land usages.

A goning ordinance particularly pertinent to industrial development was passed in 1961.

City Government pertinent to industry includes:

City Development Department

City Manager

Park and Recreation Board

Public Works Department

Municipal Ordinances are in effect designed to protect public health and regulate traffic,

Specific areas of Grand Junction are zoned residential, commercial, industrial and public.

Acreage presently zoned industrial within the Grand Junction City Limits includes:

217% acres of unimproved land 193 acres of improved land Totaling 410% acres

Total land zoned within Mesa County:

(Not including cities of Grand Junction, Fruita, Palisade)

Residential - 30,080 acres

Agricultural - 52,480 acres

Commercial - 3,840 acres

Industrial Parks - 160 acres Highway Services - 320 acres

Industrial - 2,560 acres

Tourist - 1,280 acres

FORESIGHT INDUSTRIAL PARK:

A 147 acre Planned Industrial District located on an arterial thoroughfare with convenient access to Insterstate 50, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and Walker Field Airport. All utilities are at the site. The standards and limitations of this district are designed to retain and provide areas for multiple uses in a parklike atmosphere compatible with the development of the area.

- (A) Uses permitted subject to the Standards and Limitations set forth in paragraph D.
 - Facilities for technological and scientific research and development. Research, experimental and consulting laboratories, including offices for engineers, technicians, chemists and other professional persons essential to operation of the laboratories.
 - Processing or fabrication of optical devices, electrical and electronic equipment, precision control instruments, precision measuring instruments, professional and scientific instruments.
 - 3. Manufacturing, fabrication and processing of any commodity.
 - 4. Printing, engravings, and related reproduction processes.
 - Not more than one of each of the following: Housing, repair and automotive service facilities, food services for use of the public, employees or visitors within the District.
 - Buildings for maintenance, custodial and security personnel, and such other buildings, public or private, that may be necessary for the health, education or welfare of the persons employed in or visiting within the District.
 - 7. Sale at Wholesale: The sale of any commodity, the manufacturing, fabrication, processing or packaging of which is permitted in the district, provided, however, that in no case shall such sale at wholesale occupy more than a fourth (1/4) of the total floor space of the building.
 - Warehousing or Storage: The warehousing of any commodity or component parts or materials thereof, the manufacturing, fabrication or packaging of which is a Permitted Use in this District.
 - Repair and Servicing: The repair and servicing or both, of any commodity the manufacturing, fabrication or processing of which is permitted in the District.
 - 10. Office.

(B) Accessory Use

 Accessory Uses may be allowed by the Board of Adjustment if such accessory use meets all of the standards and limitations set forth in Paragraph (D) below.

(C) Conditional Use

1. Other uses similar to the uses enumerated in Paragraph (A) may be

allowed by the Board of Adjustment as a conditional use if such meets all of the Standards and Limitations set forth in Paragraph (D) below.

(D) Standards and Limitations

- Emission of noise, odors, fumes, glare, vibration, smoke, vapors, gases, electrical emissions, industrial waste, dust, dirt, etc., shall have no harmful or unpleasant effects outside the District.
- 2. Any use permitted under paragraph A) above or allowed as a conditional use under paragraph () shall be totally enclosed within the confines of a building, except automotive service facilities ordinarily conducted outside the confines of a building and storage.
- All outdoor storage areas shall be enclosed in tight fences or closely planted landscape material sufficient in height to conceal such facilities from adjacent property.
- 4. The District shall be located on a freeway or a major or minor arterial.
- Additional service facilities delineated in paragraph A) 5 shall be reasonably necessary to serve the convenience of persons employed in or visiting within the District.
- 6. The District is compatible with other development in the general area.

For additional information on industrial sites and industrial development contact Industrial Developments, Inc., Box 1330, Grand Junction, Colorado 81501 Telephone (303) 242-3214.

TOURIST INDUSTRY.

Tourism ranks as one of the Grand Junction area's most important industries. During the 1969 tourist year, visitor spending in Mesa County was estimated to be \$15,000,000.

The Grand Junction area is surrounded by natural scenic attractions. In addition, Colorado West offers many facilities and activities to further interest the vacationers, whether it be dude ranches and rodeo in the Summer, hunting in the Fall or skiing in the Winter months.

To further increase this natural attraction to tourists, the Grand Junction area, through the sponsorship of the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce and other organizations and individuals, for the past several years has actively promoted Colorado vacations among the residents of several Western States, particularly California, Texas, and the Eastern part of Colorado. Promotion is done mainly through operation of a Colorado West booth at various vacation shows such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Denver, Dallas, Chicago and Omaha,

The efforts of the booth committee have been rewarded amply by a very noticeable increase in visitors from those areas where shows were conducted.

A three-year study of the Grand Junction tourist industry, based on figures supplied by Grand Junction motels, has shown that most of the region's tourist business is made up of visitors from the following states: *

STATE	Percent of Total Tourist Visitors to the Grand Junction Area*
COLORADO	22.9%
CALIFORNIA	22.5%
TEXAS	5.9%
UTAH	4.6%
KANSAS	3.5%
OKLAHOMA	3.0%
ILLINOIS	4.3%
MISSOURI	2.9%
OHIO	1.9%
ARIZONA	1.9%
IOWA	1.4%
NEW MEXICO	1.8%
WASHINGTON	1.4%
NEVADA	1.2%
NEBRASKA	1.5%
OREGON	1.5%
WYOMING	. 9%

^{*} Survey made by Citizens Business Journal

DATA AND INFORMATION ON RIO BLANCO COUNTY, COLORADO

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DATA AND INFORMATION GAPS

The following is a list of data and information gaps which have been identified in the process of compiling this preliminary data notebook on Rio Blanco County. Possible sources of information are identified when possible.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Climate - average temperatures, precipitation; U.S. or Colorado
Weather Bureaus

Civic & Social Organizations - updated list and membership figures

Schools - enrollment figures, 1970-71; Colorado State Department of Education

Hotels & Motels - located and number of beds; Association of Hotel & Motel Owners.

RECREATION

Number, type and acreage of all facilities in Rio Blanco County with public/private breakdowns; Colorado Division of Game, Fish & Parks

GOVERNMENT

Municipal and County payroll; number of employees and dollar amounts

Number of telephones in use in Rio Blanco County; Mountain States Telephone Company

TRANSPORTATION

Current airline schedules serving Rio Blanco County; Aspen Airways, United Air Lines, Frontier Airlines

Trucking Companies serving Rio Blanco County

Highways - status of any proposed highway development in Rio Blanco County, highway use figures if available; Colorado Department of Highways

BUSINESS INDICATORS

Individual Income breakdowns for County and municipalities

BANKING

Bank deposits for 1966-70

EMPLOYMENT

Employment by industries, 1970; unemployment numbers and rates, 1970; Colorado Department of Employment.

Welfare payments - Colorado Division of Public Welfare or Rio Blanco County Welfare Department

MANUFACTURERS

List of manufacturers in Rio Blanco County, employment, products, and revenues for 1970; University of Colorado, Business Research Division of the School of Business

RAW MATERIALS

Value of crops, 1970; Colorado Department of Agriculture

Oil & Gas drilling summaries and production figures; Oil & Gas Conservation Commission

Mineral deposits and production, 1970; Colorado Bureau of Mines

INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Rio Blance County, located in the northwestern corner of the state, is approximately 110 miles long and 40 miles wide at the western end of the county. Total area is 3,264 square miles. The land surface in the western half of the county is a high plateau broken by numerous streams and fertile mesas. The eastern portion of the county is mountainous, with elevations across the county ranging from 5,800 feet to more than 12,000 feet. The White River in the northern part has as its chief tributaries Douglas, Yellew, Piceance, Miller, North Elk and Big Beaver Creeks.

Rio Blanco County was formed, with Meeker as the county seat, in 1889. Ranching, coal mining, small business and recreational and tourist trade expanded in the fellowing decades. After World War II, national demand fer petroleum products brought rapid development of the county's oil and gas resources, and Rangely and Meeker became about equal in size.

In 1963, Rio Blanco County ranked second in the State in value of mineral production with \$53.9 million or nearly 16 percent of the State total. Sand, gravel, coal and uranium are also produced in Rio Blanco County. Livestock, hay and honey are its major agricultural products.

Rio Blanco County includes part of the excellent big game hunting areas in the White River and Reutt National Forests and in 1963, ranked first among the counties of the State in number of deer taken and second in the number of elk. Fishing is very good in the county's many lakes and streams, which are well stocked by the State Game, Fish and Parks Department from its trout rearing unit at Buford.

POPULATION

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS, 1970:

Age Distribution - Tetal Rio Blance County Pepulation

	Ma.1	.8	Fem	ale	Tet	al
0 - 4 5 - 9 10 - 14 15 - 19 25 - 24 25 - 34 35 - 44 45 - 59 60 - 64 65 - 74 75 & over	218 230 296 359 144 269 305 290 125 109	Percent 4.8 6.1 7.4 3.0 5.6 6.3 6.0 2.6 2.3 2.6 1.1 52.1	Number 172 230 252 255 152 284 305 240 123 87 114 106 2,320	Percent 3.6 4.8 5.2 5.3 3.1 5.9 6.3 4.9 2.5 1.8 2.2 47.9	Number 390 460 548 614 296 553 610 530 248 196 238 199 4,842	Percent 8.1 9.5 11.3 12.7 6.1 11.4 12.6 11.0 5.1 4.0 4.9 3.3 100.0

Growth Characteristics since 1960:

1960 Total Pepulation	5,15	
1970 Total Population	4,84	2
Percent Change, 1960 to 1970	-6.0	%
Natural Increase (births-deaths:)	+66	
Net Migration	-97	2
Net Migration Rate	-18.9	76
Total Urban Population		0
Tetal Rural Population	4.84	2
Places of 1,000 to 2,5000	3.18	8
	1,65	
Other Rural	1,00	~
Town of Meeker - Total Population	1,65	e
1960		
1970	1,59	
% Change	-3.5	16
Town of Rangely - Total Population	- 1.	
1960	1,46	
1970	1,59	
% Change	+8.7	%
Density, persons per square mile	1.	5
Percentage of County which is non-white	1.1	Z

Source: General Population Characteristics - Celorado - 1970 Census of Population, U.S. Bureau of Census.

LIVING CONDITIONS

CLIMATE

The lower valleys in Western Colorado, protected by the surrounding mountain barriers, have a greater uniformity of weather than the eastern plains. Precipitation west of the Continental Divide is more evenly spread over the year than is the case in the eastern plains. For most areas of Western Colorado the greatest monthly amounts of precipitation occur in the winter months, with June the driest month. In contrast, June is one of the wetter months in most of the eastern portions of the State.

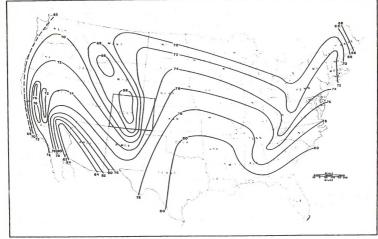
Variations in elevation and topography in Western Colorado result in large variations in climate from place to place. Few climatic generalizations can be given therefore, which will be applicable to the whole area. Some general characteristics are low relative humidity, abundant sunshine and wide daily and seasonal temperature ranges. Precipitation varies with altitude and exposure to the prevailing west winds. The highest temperatures in summer occur in the lower valleys and are comparable to those of the eastern plains. Winter temperature averages are lower at comparable elevations in the plains, largely the result of smaller day to day variation and the relative absence of chinook effects.

According to the records of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Colorado is one of only five states which has been free from destructive or near-destructive earthquakes.

Colorado lies almost wholly within the favorable "comfort index" developed by the U.S. Weather Bureau. Colorado shares with few other areas in the nation the maximum comfort available (see accompanying map).

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

AVERAGE JULY-AUGUST LOCAL NOON TEMPERATURE-HUMIDITY INDEX



When the index is 70, few people are uncomfortable. Half or more of the people will be uncomfortable by time the index reaches 75. Everyone will be looking for relief by the time the index is 79.

Source: Garfield County Colorado: "Oil Shale Country"

LIVING CONDITIONS

Climate - Rio Blanco County

Average Growing Season:	90 days
Annual Mean Temperature:	43.9°
Average Annual Rainfall:	20.02 inches
Average Annual Snowfall:	91.5 inches

Education - School year 1970-71

Enrollment	1,320
Number of certified teachers	81
Ratio students to teachers	16.3

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference. 1971 Colorado Marketing Manual.

Housing; 1970

Total Population:	4,842
Total Dwelling Units:	2,028
Total vacant, for sale or rent:	205
Total year-round dwelling units:	1,823
Total single-family dwelling units:	1,450
Total multi-family dwelling units:	228
Total mobile Homes or trailors:	145
Owner occupied:	557
Median Value	\$11,800
Renter occupied	461
Median contract rent:	\$62

Source: General Housing Characteristics - 1970 Census of Housing.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Climate: Temperature, Meeker, 1962 data:

Elevation: Annual Mean Temperature: Highest Temperature	6,242 44.5
in 1962: on record:	93 103
Lowest Temperature in 1962: on record:	-31 -43

NORMAL MONTHLY & ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IN INCHES:

				Meeker
Number of	years	records	kept:	67
JANUARY				1.07
FEBRUARY				1.03
MARCH				1.45
APRIL				1.60
MAY				1.52
JUNE				1.02
JULY				1.52
AUGUST				1.68
SEPTEMBER				1.52
OCTOBER				1.49
NOVEMBER				1.08
DECEMBER				1.09
ANNUAL				16.07

RECREATION

In 1968, tourism and recreation produced \$473 million in direct retail sales and services in Colorado. Of that amount, \$319 million was due to spending of out-of-state tourists, who spent nearly \$9 each day they were in Colorado. Recreational equipment which was not purchased by Colorado residents while on pleasure trips was not included in the preceeding figures and would probably place the total expenditure figure at over \$500 million for 1968.

Source: A Profile of the Tourist Market in Colorado - 1968

FISHING - BOATING-

Blanco - west of Meeker on State 64

Flat Tops Area - this plateau region contains some of the most beautiful lakes in Colorado

White River - Marvine Creek

LAKES-

Lake Avery (Big Beaver Reservoir) 2 miles north of Buford. Water skiing and swimming.

Trappers Lake - 50 miles east of Meeker

HUNTING-

Excellent deer and elk hunting

NATIONAL FORESTS-

White River National Forest - East of Meeker on State Hwy. 132.
Road ends near Trappers Lake.

Routt National Forest - East of Meeker on State Hwy. 132 for approximately 35 miles then north on county road.

RECREATION

STATE RECREATION AREAS-

Rio Blanco Recreation Area - 18 miles west of Meeker on Hwy. 64 Lake Avery Recreation Area - 15 miles east of Meeker on Hwy. 132

SCENIC TOURS-

Dinosaur National Monument - northwest of Meeker, west on Hwy. 64 and north on country road from Dinosaur.

White River National Forest - east of Meeker on Hwy. 132.

Trappers Lake - southeast of Meeker on State Hwy. 132 for approximately 30 miles.

Meeker Massacre Site - four miles west of Meeker.

MUSEUM-

Meeker Historical Museum - in old Fort Building at Meeker Town Square.

GOLF-

Meeker Golf Course - 9 hole - two miles southwest of Meeker.

SWIMMING POOL-

Meeker Pool - Meeker City Park - heated.

WILDERNESS & PRIMITIVE AREAS-

Flattops Primitive Area - located in the White River National Forest. 117,800 acres. Location from Buferd: due east, approximately a three mile walk.

CAMPING-

There are ten campgrounds in the county area with a total of 147 campsites.

RECREATION

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES-

Junior Rodeo - May - Meeker

Range Call Rodeo and Pagent - Meeker Massacre pagent in Meeker on the 4th of July.

Rio Blanco County Fair in August - Meeker.

Rangely Rodeo.

Oil Progress Week - Rangeley.

Source: A Fact Book of Colorado West.

GOVERNMENT

VALUATIONS, MILL LEVIES AND REVENUE FOR MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS: 1970:

Meeker

Tax Valuation	\$2,008,353
Mill Levy	23.76
Revenue	47,718

Rangely

Tax Valuation	\$1,674,311
Mill Levy	42.00
Revenue	70,321

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT AND SERVICE DISTRICTS # 1970:	Ta.x	Revenue
G. 2	Levy 0.40	\$23,169
Colorado River Water Conservation District		
Meeker Sanitation District	12.45	25,004
Rangely Cemetary District	0.10	4,150
Rangely Hospital District	2.00	83,005
Rangely Sanitation District	7.00	10,733
Rio Blanco County Preditory		
Animal Control District	15¢/head	5,898
Yellow Jacket Water Conservency District	1.50	8,246

TAX VALUATION,	LEVY AND REVENUES	FOR SCHOOLS; 1970:	
P 1	Valuation	Levy	Revenue
Re-1	\$16,405,553	34.40	\$564,351
Re-3*	15,425	50.08	772
Re-4	41,502,375	22.45	931,728
Total	\$57,423,353	106.93	\$1,496,851

^{*}Joint District with another County

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

GOVERNMENT

COUNTY VALUATIONS BY CLASSIFICATION FOR 1969 & 1970

Classification	1969	1970	% Change
Residential	\$ 2,263,940	\$ 2.267.980	+ 0.2%
Commercial	1,476,250	1.451.440	- 1.7%
Industrial	361,170	6,460	-98.2%
Agriculture	4,579,790	4,592,100	+ 0.3%
Oil and Gas	47,747,210	42,571,990	-10.8%
Mining & Mineral	311,980	303,060	- 2.9%
State Assessed	6,639,310	6,730,350	+ 1.4%
Assessed Total	63,379,650	57,923,380	- 8.6%

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

VALUATION OF ANTICIPATED REVENUE FOR THE COUNTIES, MUNICIPALITIES, SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS AND SCHOOL PURPOSES FOR 1969 AND 1970:

1969	1970	% Change
\$63,379,640	\$57,923,353	- 0.9%
709,852	619,780	-12.7%
121,419	118,039	- 2.8%
1,689,001	1,898,594	+12.4%
172,819	168,457	- 2.5%
2,693,089	2,804,870	+ 4.2%
	\$63,379,640 709,852 121,419 1,689,001	\$63,379,640 \$57,923,353 709,852 619,780 121,419 118,039 1,689,001 1,898,594 172,819 168,457

VALUATION, COUNTY MILL LEVIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY REVENUE FOR 1970:

	Mill Levy	Revenue
General Fund	4.75	\$275,136
Road & Bridge Fund	4.30	249.070
Public Welfare Fund	.40	23,170
Public Hospital Fund	1.25	72,404
Total County Funds	10.70	\$619,780

VALUATION & TAXES LEVIED, INCLUDING AVERAGE MILL LEVY FOR THE GOUNTY, AND TOTAL AVERAGE LEVIES FOR 1970:

Valuation	\$57,923,353
Total Revenue	2,804,870
County Mill Levy	10.70
Average Municipal Levy	32.05
Average School Levy	32.78
Average Special Levy	1.12
Total Average County Levy	48.42

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

ASSESSMENT OF REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR THE YEARS 1969 & 1970

	# OF PARCELS		VALUE O	F LAND	VALU. IMPROVE		TO	CAL
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
Residential, unimpreved	1,172	1,164	\$179,260	\$177,790	-	-	\$179,260	\$177,790
Residential, improved	1,115	1,115	\$235,400	\$235,160	\$1,848,810	\$1,853,660	2,084,210	2,088,820
Commercial, unimproved	196	192	61,720	61,120	-	-	61,720	61,120
Commercial, improved	310	308	173,210	178,190	892,730	910,400	1,065,940	1,088,590

4	NUMBER	NUMBER OF ACRES AVERAGE PER ACRE			VAL	VALUE	
#	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	
Irrigated Farm Land:	60,100	637	\$23.78	\$23.46	\$14,290	\$14,940	
Dry Farm Land:	16,890	16,825	12.77	12.73	215,820	214,240	
Meadow & Irrigated Pasture:	25,664	25,669	38.93	38.92	999,360	999,080	
Grazing Land:	367,638	369,073	2.57	2.58	948,030	952,110	
Other (timber, waste, etc.):	2,178	2,225	1.15	3.52	2,520	7,850	

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 728,400 705,900 22,500
Sales Taxes	\$ 0
Licenses and Permits	\$ 200
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 13,800
Revenue from Other Governments Federal State Highway Users' Welfare Other State All Other NEC	\$ 489,600 150,800 338,800 292,200 39,600 7,000
Charges for Current Services	\$ 295,100
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 4,000
Miscellaneous and All Other	\$ 5,200
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 1,536,300

Population Motor Vehicle Rural Registration	1	1,402
Total Assessed Valuation Adjusted Gross Personal Income Retail Sales	\$	65,949,310 10,325,327 9,143,167
County Property Taxes School Municipal Special Taxes Total Property Taxes	\$	705,658 1,695,605 121,510 183,679 2,706,452
Colorado Income Taxes Paid State Sales Taxes Paid State Aid to Schools	\$	168,974 199,902 149,221
Total Levy County Funds County Roads		10.70 Mills 778 Miles

RIO BLANCO COUNTY

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Commissioners Clerk Treasurer Assessor All Other NEC	\$ 123,000 14,100 29,700 18,300 23,200 37,700
Highways	\$ 712,300
Public Safety Sheriff All Other NEC	\$ 49,200 47,900 1,300
Justice District Court County Court District Attorney All Other NEC	\$ 45,700 18,800 15,300 8,300 3,300
Planning and Zoning	\$ 500
Health and Hospitals	\$ 274,300
Airport	\$ 14,800
Public Welfare	\$ 54,800
Parks and Recreation	\$ 47,700
Public Buildings	\$ 30,800
Employees Retirement	\$ 8,100
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 12,100
Capital Outlay	\$ 136,400
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 1,509,700
Outstanding General Debt Debt Service	\$ 0 0

TOWN OF MEEKER

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 35,930 29,620 6,310
Excise and Franchise Taxes Cigarette Tax Municipal Sales Tax Public Utilities Franchise All Other NEC	\$ 670 0 0 0 0
Licenses and Permits	\$ 420
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 1,740
Revenue from Other Governments Federal State Highway Users' Other State All Other NEC	\$ 21,680 0 11,680 8,510 3,170 10,000
Charges for Current Services Sanitation and Sewage All Other NEC	\$ 3,100 0 3,100
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 0
Miscellaneous Receipts Transfer from Utilities All Other NEC	\$ 4,970 4,500 470
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 68,510
Utility Revenues Water Electric	\$ 66,280 66,280
All Other NEC	0

Population Motor Vehicle Registration Assessed Value Retail Sales	\$ 1,660 1,273 2,007,030 4,405,572
Municipal Property Taxes State Sales Taxes Paid Municipal Levy Streets	\$ 47,687 91,754 3.76 Mills 14 Miles

TOWN OF MEEKER

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Mayor and Council Clerk Treasurer, Finance Officer All Other NEC	\$ 7,630 0 0 0 7,630
Streets and Highways	\$ 14,180
Public Safety Fire Police Building Inspection All Other NEC	\$ 14,310 1,990 12,320 0
Justice	\$ 0
Planning and Zoning	\$ 0
Health and Hospitals Sewage Disposal Sanitary Services All Other NEC	\$ 3,340 0 3,340 0
Airport	\$ 0
Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Libraries All Other NEC	\$ 17,590 15,470 2,120
Public Buildings	\$ 0
Employees Retirement	\$ 2,970
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 1,980
Capital Outlay	\$ 0
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 62,000
Utility Expenditures	\$ 72,010
Outstanding Utility Debt Outstanding Revenue Debt Outstanding General Debt Debt Service (G.O. Bonds)	\$ 125,000 0 0 0

TOWN OF RANGELY

REVENUES

Property Taxes General Property Specific Ownership	\$ 60,560 51,040 9,520
Excise and Franchise Taxes Cigarette Tax Municipal Sales Tax Public Utilities Franchise All Other NEC	\$ 4,240 4,240 0 0
Licenses and Permits	\$ 7,540
Fees, Fines and Forfeits	\$ 2,440
Revenue from Other Governments	\$ 31,760
Federal State Highway Users' Other State All Other NEC	12,120 8,420 3,700 19,640
Charges for Current Services Sanitation and Sewage All Other NEC	\$ 2,710 0 2,710
Interest, Rentals and Sales	\$ 7,200
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$ 1,700
Transfer from Utilities All Other NEC	1,700
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 118,150
Utility Revenues Water	\$ 176,880 73,020
Electric All Other NEC	103,860

Population	2,000
Motor Vehicle Registration	1,351
Assessed Valuation	\$ 1,757,680
Retail Sales	4,658,853
Municipal Property Taxes	\$ 73,823
State Sales Taxes Paid	106,756
Municipal Levy	42.00 Mills
Streets	10 Miles

TOWN OF RANGELY

EXPENDITURES

General Administration Mayor and Council Clerk Treasurer, Finance Officer All Other NEC	\$ 27,750 680 0 0 27,070
Streets and Highways	\$ 23,190
Public Safety Fire Police Building Inspection All Other NEC	\$ 22,710 2,040 20,450 0 220
Justice	\$ 0
Planning and Zoning	\$ 0
Health and Hospitals Sewage Disposal Sanitary Services All Other NEC	\$ 14,900 0 0 14,900
Airport	\$ 0
Parks and Recreation Parks and Recreation Libraries All Other NEC	\$ 11,060 11,060 0
Public Buildings	\$ 0
Employees Retirement	\$ 2,310
Misc. and Unclassified Expenditures	\$ 0
Capital Outlay	\$ 4,770
TOTAL GENERAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 106,690
Utility Expenditures	\$ 171,260
Outstanding Utility Debt Outstanding Revenue Debt Outstanding General Debt Debt Service (G.O. Bonds)	\$ 193,000 0 0

GLOSSARY OF ACCOUNTS

Revenues

<u>Property Taxes</u> include all property taxes levied for the unit of government including general obligation bond levies, except when levied for utility debt service.

Excise and Franchise taxes include retail sales taxes, cigarette taxes, and franchise taxes upon privately owned public utilities. In some cities municipally owned utilities make payments in lieu of taxes to the city's general fund. In applicable instances, these are also included in this category. (See also utility transfers.)

<u>Licenses and Permits</u> include business and non business licenses, occupation taxes, building permits, curb-cut permits and similar revenues. County licenses and permits also include such items as marriage licenses and chauffers and operators licenses.

Fees, Fines and Forfeits are revenues derived from the operation of the courts and the administration of justice.

Revenues from Other Governments include the obvious revenues such as the governmental unit's share of highway users' fund, special motor vehicle registration fees (\$1.50), and firemen and police pension assistance from the state as well as welfare grants. Federal revenues include such receipts as the unit's share of the Taylor Grazing Act, mineral leasing act, and similar federal programs including assistance for special functions, e.g., flood damage, hospitals, airports, etc. Special attention in many counties should be given to the inclusion of federal funds for implementing the Economic Opportunities Act. It should be noted that all counties do not have this program.

All Other NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) includes receipts from governments other than state or federal. However, when federal or state assistance was not clearly set forth in the audit, this category may also include one or both of them.

Revenues (cont'd.)

<u>Charges for Current Services</u> at the county level include those fees and charges made by the county officers in the performance of their duties or for services performed for others. At the municipal level, this category includes similar charges for services rendered, but emphasis has been placed on sanitation and sewerage charges when audit reports permitted. Otherwise, all charges are placed in the sub-category NEC.

Interest, Rentals and Sales includes revenues from the investment of idle funds, public land or building rentals, and sales of assets including real and personal property owned by the governmental entity.

Miscellaneous and All Other Receipts is the residual category in which all unidentified revenues were placed along with those revenues not included in any of the major categories above. Special emphasis in this category for municipal governments has been placed on utility receipts transferred from surplus or net revenues to the general fund or other operational funds when applicable. A distinction is made in the compendium between transfers and payments from municipally owned utilities in lieu of taxes (See Franchise Taxes).

<u>Utility Revenues</u> include all receipts from all sources in support of municipally owned utilities. (See Property Taxes.)

Expenditures

General Administration includes expenditures for the specific offices listed and expenditures for general categories such as public works administration, personnel administration, purchasing, data processing, etc. These latter functions are placed in the All Other NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) sub-category.

Streets and Highways include all expenditures for road and street maintenance. Most units of government also include street lighting. Where possible, street sweeping and snow removal have not been included but have been placed in sanitary services. Since no general definition of capital outlay has been universally adopted, streets and highways may or may not include capital construction. Where an expenditure is designated as capital outlay it has been placed in that category.

<u>Public Safety</u> attempts to classify expenditures for fire, police, building inspection, sheriff and other functions designed to promote public safety; but these should be distinguished from those "safety functions" devoted to public health. These expenditures are included, when possible, in Health and Hospitals.

<u>Justice Expenditures</u> include all court costs, district attorney's, and Public Defender's expenditures when applicable.

<u>Planning and Zoning</u> includes expenditures for planning, zoning, administration, and boards of adjustments. In those units where building inspection is a part of zoning control, such expenditures are included. Where possible, however, building inspection costs are separated and listed under public safety.

Health and Hospitals for county governments include expenditures for health services and inspections in addition to hospital expenditures when operated by the county or funded by a county-wide mill levy. Expenditures in this category for municipalities include sewage disposal services, sanitation services as well as health and hospital outlays.

<u>Airport</u> includes all outlays for air service and connected functions when the audits clearly indicate them as such.

<u>Public Welfare</u> excludes old age pension payments, but includes all other welfare expenditures.

Parks and Recreation includes libraries as well as other community facilities such as a museum.

Expenditures (Cont'd.)

<u>Public Buildings</u> expenditures are essentially those necessary for the upkeep and maintenance of governmental structures, and associated grounds. All units, however, do not itemize such costs in their audit report.

<u>Employees' Retirement</u> includes social security and retirement benefits paid by the unit of government.

Miscellaneous and Unclassified Expenditures include all outlays for which no other category is applicable or those which remain unidentified in the annual report.

<u>Capital Outlay</u> includes all identifiable expenditures for capital improvements and capital equipment whether from current funds or bond funds.

 $\underline{\text{Utility Expenditures}} \text{ include all outlays for the operations of } \\ \text{municipally owned utilities, debt service, and transfers to} \\ \text{other funds.}$

Outstanding Debt is listed as it appears in the audit report. Where no debt is listed, either no debt exists or the audit failed to report it.

CITY SERVICES

HOSPITALS

8			
Location	Number of Facilities	Number of beds	Patient Days 1969
Meeker	1	13	2,584
Rangely	1_	<u>31</u> 44	3,067 5,651
Totals	2	44	5,651

Source: Colorado State Plan for Construction of Hespitals and Health Facilities.

HEALTH & HOSPITAL SERVICES

County Population	4.842
Dentists	2
persons/dentist	2,421
M.D. 's & D.O. 's	5
persons/doctor	5 968
Number of Active Registered Nurses	20
Number of Hespital Beds	44
Number of Extended Care and	
Nursing Home Beds	26

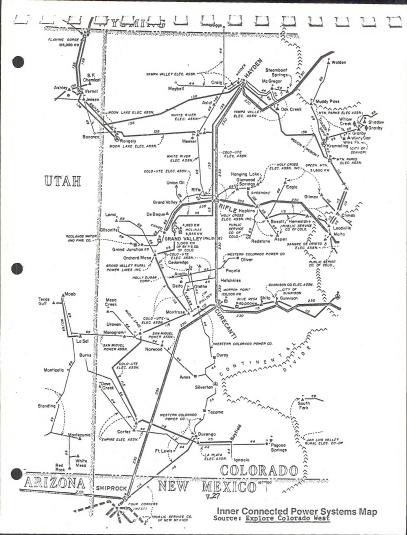
Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

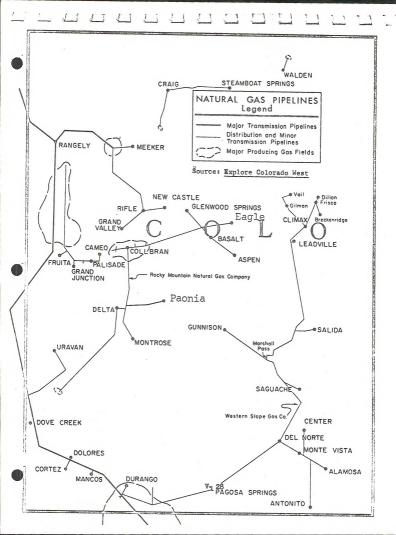
UTILITIES

ASSESSMENT OF ALL UTILITY COMPANIES SERVING RIO BLANCO COUNTY IN 1970:

Type of Service	Number of Companies	Valuation	
Rural Electric Companies	2	\$2,030,320	
Telephone Companies	1	349,210	
Telegraph Companies	1	150	
Gas Companies	1	26,200	
Gas Pipeline Carrier Compa	nies 1	3,808,980	
Pipeline Companies		515,490	
TOTAL	8	6,730,350	

Source: 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission





COMMUNICATIONS

COUNTY NEWSPAPERS (Update with present circulation figures)

Weekly Newpapers

Meeker Herald

Rangley Times

COUNTY TELEVISION STATIONS

none

COUNTY RADIO STATIONS

none

TELEPHONE COMPANIES

Mountain States Telephone Company - 3,908 miles of telephone line in 1963.

SOURCES: Colorado Yearbook, 1962-1964

59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission

TRANSPORTATION

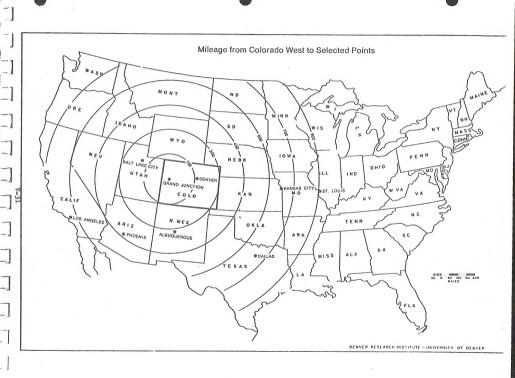
Highway Mileage

 State & Federal
 121.5

 County
 777.3

 Total
 898.9

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference



Adjusted Gross Income \$10,864,424,00
Normal Tax Liability 183,613,37
Average Adjusted Gross Income 5,548,74
Average Normal Tax Liability 93,78

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado - Fiscal 1970 (#27)

1968	Assessed Valuation	\$65,949,310
1969	Assessed Valuation	63,379,640
1969	Average County Levy	42.49
1969	Total Revenue	2,693,088
*1969	Retail Sales	9,171,000
*1969	Auto Registrations	2,282

 Land
 Ownership

 Private
 590,955 acres

 Federal
 1,583,817 acres

 State
 none

 Gounty & municipal
 NA

MEEKER

1960	Population	1,655
1970	Population	1,536
City	Area	420 acres
1969	Bank Deposits	\$5,614,509
1969	Retail Sales	\$4,387,000
1969	Assessed Valuation	\$2,008,471
1969	Municipal Levy	23.76
City	Government:	Mayor, Trustees
Date	Incorporated:	11-10-1885

Source: 1971 Colorado Marketing Manual

RIO BLANCO COUNTY INCOME BREAKDOWN

\$ 0 - 2,999	13.5%
\$3,000 - 4,999	9.5%
\$5,000 - 7,999	21.8%
\$8,000 - 9,999	22.2%
\$ over 10,000	33.0%

Source: 1971 Colorado Marketing Manual

^{*} See next page for further statistics

ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

1968	\$9,929,659
1969	10,325,327
1970	10.864.424

PER CAPITA ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME - FISCAL 1970 \$2,243

TOTAL RETAIL SALES

1967	\$8,139,000
1968	9,025,000
1969	9,171,000

MOTOR VEHICLES - CALENDER 1969

Passenger Cars		2,282
Total Number		4,799
Total Receipts	(registrations)	\$39,695.84

PROPERTY VALUE & REVENUE

Total County Tax Valuation	
1968	65,949,310
1969	63,379,640
1969 Total Revenue from Real & Personal Property	\$2,693,089
Per Capita	\$563

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

LAND OWNERSHIP

Public	1,583,817 acres
Private	590,955 acres
Total	2,174,772 acres
% Privately Owned	27.1 %

USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED LAND

Irrigated	60,100 acres
Dry Farming	16,890 acres
Irrigated Pasture & Meadow	25,664 acres
Grazing	367,638 acres
Other Uses	2,178 acres

V-33

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

VALUE OF ALL CROPS

1968	\$1,211,770
1969 (preliminary)	\$1,440,280

\$5.634.000

\$885,000

\$226,000

\$321,000

\$226,000

11

Source: Colorado West Statistical Reference

RETAIL TRADE: 1967: Sales

Sales:

Sales:

Sales:

Sales:

Sales

Total - All Establishments:

542		Ψ,,ο,,,οοο
Pro	prietors:	64
Total -	Establishments With:	
Pav	roll:	41
Sa.1		\$5,165,000
	roll:	\$470,000
	1 Employees:	146
rai	I Employees:	140
V 3 P	Business:	
	lding Materials, Hardware & Farm Equipment	
Sal		\$993,000
Gen	eral Merchandise Group Stores:	3
Sal	es:	_
Foo	i Stores:	8
Sal	es:	\$1.809.000
Aut.	omotive Dealers:	2
Sa.1		
	oline Service Stations:	13
40.0	OTTIC DOLLTON DOMOTORIS.	1)

Source: 1967 Census of Business - Retail Trade

Furniture, Home Furnishings & Equipment Stores:

Apparel & Accessory Stores:

Eating & Drinking Places:

Drugstores & Proprietry Stores:

WHOLESALE TRADE; 1967:

Number of Establishments:	3
Sales	\$606,000
Payroll:	\$ 57,000
Paid Employees:	Ψ 5/7,000
Merchant Wholesalers: Sales:	2 -
Other Operating Types:	1
Sales:	=

Source: 1967 Census of Business - Wholesale Trade

SERVICES; 1967:

Total, All Establishments Receipts Proprietors:	66 \$1,583,000 62
Total, All Establishments With Payrolls	28
Receipts	\$1,316,000
Payroll:	\$ 424,000
Paid Employees:	75
Hotels:	18
Personal Services:	14
Miscellaneous Business Services:	4
Auto Repair, Auto Services, Garages:	9
Miscellaneous Repair Services:	14
Motion Pictures:	14
Other Amusements, Recreation Services:	1
onic amagements necreation pervices:	6

Source: 1967 Census of Business - Selected Services

TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE LIQUOR LICENSES ISSUED IN RIO BLANCO COUNTY; 1967-69:

1967	28
1968	31
1969	28

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

MOTOR VEHICLE: OPERATOR'S AND CHAUFFEUR'S LIGENSES ISSUED IN CALENDER YEAR 1969:

 Operator's:
 1,098

 Licenses Issued:
 86

 Chauffeur's:
 160

 Licenses Issued:
 12

 Motorcycles:
 12

 Endorsements:
 35

 Total Fees Collected:
 \$1,144,50

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

MOTOR VEHICLE: NUMBER OF REGISTRATION BY TYPE OF LICENSE IN CALENDER YEAR 1969:

	1
Passenger	4,569
State Trucks	1,540
City Trucks	0
Metro Trucks	4
Farm Trucks	1,472
State Tractors	63
City Tractors	0
Metro Tractors	0
Farm Tractors	6
Trailers	538
Mobile Homes	307
Motorcycles	143
Total	8,691
Total Receipts	\$74,086.19

SALES TAX: RETAIL TRADE BY BUSINESS CLASS - FISCAL 1970:

Apparel	\$135,000
Automotive	1,762,000
Food.	1,932,000
Furniture	1,038,000
General Merchandise	915,000
Lodging	191,000
Lumber & Building	563,000
Professional and Personal Service	80,000
Public Utility	507,000
Unclassified Retail	1,192,000
Farm & Garden Produce	0
Mfg., Trading, Jobbing	1,721,000
Miscellaneous	26,020
Total	\$10,064,000

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado V-36

SALES TAX: SALES BY TYPE OF SALE, SALES TAX FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1970:

	Amount	Percent of State Total
Number of Returns:	\$ 1,425,000	0.37
Gross Sales:	10,882,000	0.11
Wholesale Sales:	818,000	0.03
Retail Sales:	10,064,000	0.13
Total Deductions:	3,920,000	0.07
Net Taxable Sales:	6,962,000	0.15
Net Sales Tax:	202,000	

SALES TAX: NUMBER OF RETURNS, RETAIL SALES AND NET TAX COLLECTED IN RIO BLANGO GOUNTY CITIES IN FISCAL YEAR 1970

	Monthly Average No. Of Returns	Retail Sales	% Of County Re- tail Sales	Net Tax Col- lections
County Meeker Rangely Remainder of County	119	\$10,063,697	100.00	201,932
	62	4,491,718	44.63	90,349
	53	5,410,629	53.76	108,010
	4	161,350	1.60	3,573

Source: 29th Annual Report - State of Colorado

EMPLOYMENT

Chevron Oil Company - Rangely - Natural Gas:

Employees 1-9

Number of Employees
146

Number of Employees

600

2

1

Source: 1971 Colorado Industrial Capability Register

EMPLOYMENT BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY

Retail Trade Wholesale Trade Services Mineral Industries

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY GROUP, HAVING 1-19 EMPLOYEES

Lumber & Wood Products Printing & Publishing Stone, Clay and Glass Products

Source: 1969 Census of Business - Manufactures

NUMBER OF MINERAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORK FORCE SIZE

		0-19	20-99	100-249	Total
All Mineral I	ndustries	38	10	1	49
Metal Mining		1	-	-	1
Bituminous Co	oal & Lignite:	3	-	-	3
Oil & Gas Ex	raction	34	10	1	45

Source: 1967 Census of Mineral Industries

MANUFACTURERS

NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, EMPLOYEES, PAYROLL, PRODUCTION WORKERS, AND VALUE OF MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS - 1967:

Number of Establishments	4
With 20 Employees or more	. 0
Number of Employees	under 50
Payrol1	Less than \$50,000
Number of Production Workers	under 50
Man-hours Worked	NA
Wages paid	Less than \$50,000
Value added by manufacture	\$100,000
Cost of materials	Less than \$50,000
Value of shipments	\$100,000
Capital expenditures, new	0

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE CLASS AND MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP - 1967:

	NUMBER OF	EMPLOYEES
	1-19	TOTAL
Lumber and Wood Products	1	1
Printing and Publishing	2	2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1	1

SOURCE: 1967 Census of Manufacturers, U.S. Bureau of the Census

RAW MATERIALS

MINERAL INDUSTRIES

49
11
600
\$4,700,000
400
900,000 hours
\$ 3,300,000
\$56,900,000
\$17,600,000
\$65,800,000
\$ 8,700,000

NUMBER OF MINERAL ESTABLISHMENTS & WORK FORCE SIZE

	0-19	20-99	100-249	TOTAL
All Mineral Industries:	38	10	1	49
Metal Mining:	1	-	-	1
Bituminous Coal & Lignite:	3	-	-	3
Oil & Gas Extraction:	34	10	1	45

Source: 1967 Census of Mineral Industries

A SELECTED LIST OF DATA AND INFORMATION ON THE

POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

GARFIELD, MESA, AND RIO BLANCO COUNTIES

(Preliminary)

Available from Norman Wengert, Consultant to Thorne Ecological Institute

Norman Wengert, Consultant C-334 Social Science Bldg. Office: 491-5664 Home: 484-6855

Scott Bates, Research Assistant C-344 Social Science Bldg. Office: 491-6338 Home: 493-0518

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COMMUNICATIONS STUDIES

Borton, T. E., Warner, K. P. and Wenrich, W. J., The Susquehanna l. Communication-Participation Study - Selected Approaches to Public Involvement in Water Resources Planning, Alexandria, Va., 1970, 128 pages.

> A study designed to assist in the development and evaluation of an approach for improving communications between the public and governmental agencies involved in water resources planning studies. The methods and techniques are not limited however to applications for water resource planning.

2. Borton, T. E., Warner, K. P. and Wenrich, W. J., Techniques for Improving Communications and the Public Participation in Water Resources Planning: A Pilot Study in the Susquehanna and Chemung River Basins in New York State, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1971. 106 pages.

> Contains essentially the same information as the Susquehanna Communication-Participation Study by the same authors for the Army Corps of Engineers. Contains some additional analysis of the study.

- 3. Borton, G. E., Additional material on the Susquehanna Study.
 - the initial local influential interview schedule
 - the follow-up local interview schedule
 - 3) the initial local influential questionnaire

 - 5) the local attendee pre-meeting workshop questionnaire
 6) the local attendee pre-meeting workshop questionnaire the local attendce post-meeting workshop questionnaire
 - 7) the agency attendee post-meeting questionnaire
- 4. Constantini, Edmond and Hanf, Kenneth, NO. 21 - Environmental Concern and Political Elites: A Study of Perceptions, Backgrounds and Attitudes, Davis, Calif., 1971.

Examines the decision-makers in a particular geographic area (Lake Tahoe Basin) in terms of variations in their levels of concern for the environmental problems of that area. A part of a larger study concerned with identifying and analyzing the attitudes and interests of the most significant actors concerned with or affecting environmental policy in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and with describing and evaluating the institutional framework within which this policy is made.

5. Dynes, Russell R. and Wenger, Dennis, "Factors in the Community Perception of Water Resource Problems,"

<u>Journal of the American Water Resources Association</u>, Vol. 7, No. 4, August 1971, Urbana, Ill. pp. 644-51.

This study explores the perception of community problems, including flooding and pollution, among leaders in four different communities, ranging in size from 10,000 to 20,000. Water-related problems were considered in the context of other community problems which were defined by these leaders.

6. Leadley, S. M., Queeney, D., Dunmore, C., and Baker, K., <u>Water Resources Problems in Pennsylvania</u>, Information Report Number 65, by Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa., 1970, 45 pages.

A study of the perceptions of knowledgeable Pennsylvanians of: (1) present water resource problems, (2) future water resource problems, and (3) obstacles that may act to hinder the solution of present water resource problems. Contains sections on methodology, findings, and implications for research.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

 Case, Stewart G., <u>Trade Areas Study</u>, <u>Northwest Colorado Area</u>, Fort Collins, Colo., Cooperative Extension Service, Colorado State University, 1966, 36 pages.

> The study gives an indication of whore residents of northwestern Colorado go to purchase goods and services. Also points out areas of competition for the same commodity or service.

 Colorado Interstato Gas Co., <u>Colorado Industrial Capability Register</u>, Colorado Spring, Colo., 1971. <u>2 copies. 118 pages</u>.

A selected list of firms which produce goods for a regional and greater market area. Cross referenced with Standard Industrial Classification number for each listed firm. Three sections: (1) industry by classification, (2) alphabetically, and (3) by County.

9. State of Colorado, <u>Summary of New and Expanded Industry Announcements</u> in Colorado, Denver, 1971. 10.. University of Colorado, <u>Directory of Industrial Parks</u>, <u>Districts</u>, and <u>Sites in Colorado</u>, <u>Boulder</u>, 1971, 210 pages.

Offers a comprehensive listing of industrial parks, districts and sites currently available in Colorado. Contains information on Mesa and Rio Elanco Counties, but none on Garfield. For each site, information is given on location, area, improvements on site, topography, adjacent land use, transportation, utilities, convenants and contacts.

U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967 Census of Business - Retail Trade, Colorado, Washington, D. C., 1969, 54 pages. EG67-RA7.

Provides statistics on retail trade in Colorado.

 U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967 Census of Business-Selected Services, Colorado, Washington, D. C., 1969, 56 pages, EC67-SA7.

Covers all firms engaged in selected services in Colorado (hotels and motels; personal, business and repair services; and amusement and recreation services including the motion picture industry).

U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967 Census of Construction Industries, Washington, D. C., 1970, CC67-A-7, 16 pages.

Covers all establishments primarily engaged in contract construction or in construction for sale on their own account or in subdividing real property into lots.

14. U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967 Census of Manufactures, Colorado, Washington, 1970, 17 pages. MC67(3)-6.

Covers all establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing in the State of Colorado.

15. U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967 Census of Mineral Industries, Colorado, Washington, D. C., 1971, 16 Pagesta, MIC67(2)-6.

Covers all establishments primarily engaged in mining in Colorado.

U.S. Department of Commerce, 1967 Census of Rusiness-Wholesale Trade, Colorado, Washington, D. C., 1969. EG67-WA7, 30 pages.

Covers all establishments engaged in wholeslae trade in Colorado.

ECONOMICS

- 17. Axtell, A. E., Glenwood Springs Annual Report for 1970.
 Glenwood Springs, 1970.
 - 18. Colorado Tax Commission, 59th Annual Report of the Colorado Tax Commission, Denver, 1971, 263 pages.

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A comprehensive finding guide to available published sources of Federal statistics on social, political, and economic subjects. Cites sources containing data for 1960 or later for each of the 50 States.

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Reference book giving information on where to go, what to do, and what to see in Colorado West.

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